

Iraq defends Arafat's Cairo talks

BAGHDAD (R) — President Saddam Hussein Saturday defended the recent controversial meeting between Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the Iraqi News Agency reported. "We wonder why such a fuss was made about Arafat's visit to Egypt," President Hussein was quoted by the agency as telling a Palestinian trade union delegation. He said he did not believe either side had made any concessions during the visit. Mr. Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman, stopped in Egypt on his way to North Yemen following his evacuation from northern Lebanon on Dec. 20. "If we were not busy with our own engagements and following up developments on the war front, we would have visited Egypt and had tea with President Mubarak," President Hussein said.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

U.S. delegation arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A U.S. congressional delegation, led by Matthew McHugh, member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the U.S. Congress, arrived in Amman Saturday for a three-day visit to Jordan. The five-member delegation is expected to hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and other senior Jordanian officials and will review U.S. assistance programmes to Jordan. The delegation was met upon arrival by Foreign Ministry officials and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

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Saudi prince meets Mubarak today

CAIRO (R) — Saudi Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz arrived in Cairo Saturday and was expected to meet Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Sunday, officials said. Prince Talal is making the trip as head of the Gulf Fund, an independent financial foundation set up in 1981.

Prominent Tripoli lawyer killed

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — A lone gunman Saturday machine-gunned to death prominent Tripoli lawyer Fayez Khouri in his office in the city centre, security sources said. They said Mr. Khouri, a sympathiser of the pro-Syrian Parti Populaire Syrien (PPS), was killed when the man forced his way into the office and sprayed the room with bullets. The gunman escaped.

Explosive device defused near Tyre

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — French troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) found and dismantled Saturday a powerful explosive device made of two 81-mm shells linked with 15 kilograms of TNT and fitted with five fuses. A UNIFIL spokesman said the bomb was discovered on a road often used by Israeli troops.

Portuguese foreign minister in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Jaime Gama arrived in Baghdad Saturday on a four-day visit for talks with Iraqi officials on economic and trade questions. Portuguese officials here told Reuters that Portugal exported goods to Iraq worth \$54 million during the first nine months of last year while Iraq exported oil and dates worth \$121 million to Portugal in the same period.

2 more arrested for Bulgari kidnap

ROME (R) — Two more men were arrested Saturday in connection with the kidnapping of jewellery store owner Anna Bulgari and her son Giorgio Calligoni, bringing the number now held by police to seven. The two men, Lucio Bianchi, 32, and Antonio Magglio, 35, were charged with kidnapping, extortion, causing grievous bodily harm and illegal possession of weapons, police said.

Colombia urges East-West summit

BOGOTA (R) — President Belarío Betancur of Colombia has sent messages to U.S. President Reagan and Soviet President Yuri Andropov calling on them to meet in bolster world peace. The letters were sent after the U.S. weekly news magazine Time chose the two as its men of the year for 1983. "Now, Time magazine has chosen you as men of the year, which fits in with the proposal for a summit, you have in your hands some of the essential keys to bolster world peace. Mankind is anxiously awaiting an early meeting," Mr. Betancur told them.

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Opposition holds consultations in Syria Heavy fighting rages in Lebanon with no sign of security pact

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy fighting raged on many fronts Saturday in central Lebanon and a Saudi-backed comprehensive security plan failed to make its much heralded appearance.

Unusually heavy artillery battles thundered in the hills overlooking Beirut as Druze militia and Lebanese army gunners pounded each other's positions. Fighting involving rockets, tanks and heavy machine guns also broke out in Beirut's southern suburbs — around Khaldé near Beirut airport and in Kharoub province farther south. At one stage the army cut the main Beirut-Sidon highway. United States Marines entrenched around the airport watched and heard shelling and heavy machine-gun fire in the Shouf mountains and radios reported battles with machine guns and small arms in several parts of the capital's southern suburbs. An imminent announcement had been expected saying accord had been reached by all parties on a detailed security pact, negotiated with the help of Saudi Arabia and endorsed by Syria. As the day wore on there was no

sign of agreement and the intensity of the fighting increased. Beirut Radio said shells struck the main road at Ouzai, just south of the airport. Incoming and outgoing flights were maintained despite the fighting. In the absence of an overall security agreement, negotiators tried to make local ceasefire arrangements. These were declared and broken during the day. In Damascus, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam tried to complete details of the security scheme, which was expected to call for buffer zones among the principal combatants — the army and Druze, right-wing Falangists and Shi'ite Muslim militias. Libya pledges arms for Lebanese opposition, page 2. Mr. Khaddam met Saudi-Lebanese mediator Rafiq Al Hariri, who has been working on the peace plan for many weeks, and Amal leader Nabih Berri. Opposition Progressive Soc-

ialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Simon Qassis, the army intelligence chief, and Falangist Party representative Michael Samaha, were also taking part in the Damascus talks, they said. The outcome of a meeting scheduled for Riyadh Sunday between the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia depended on the results of the Damascus talks, informed sources told Reuters. In Lebanon, diplomatic and political sources said it appeared the warring factions were trying to gain or consolidate territory before the security scheme came into force. Highly placed sources closer to the Lebanese government said almost all aspects of the plan had been agreed by all warring factions and only small details were holding up an announcement. U.S. rejects enhanced role for Marines; Gemayel confers with U.S. senators, page 2

3 wounded as Israeli fire rakes Sidon market

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles raked a main street in the Lebanese port city of Sidon with machine gun fire in three separate incidents Friday, wounding three people, eyewitnesses said. Reuter reporter Nazih Mustafa was also slightly gashed on the chin by shrapnel when Israeli troops opened fire the second time. Pedestrians ran for cover and most shops in Sidon closed. An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv denied the report as "completely untrue." State-run Beirut Radio said the tanks involved in the second incident were identified as Israeli-made Merkavas, which no other force in Lebanon has. The eyewitnesses said Israeli troops and armoured vehicles first cordoned off the main Riad Al Solh shopping street at about 9:30 a.m. (0730 GMT) and opened fire, damaging more than 20 cars and wounding at least one person. They said two tanks and a half-track vehicle returned 90 minutes later and again opened fire, damaging several more cars and three shops and wounding two people. One of the cars was set on fire. The Israelis continued to fire into the air as Lebanese civil defence workers tried to extinguish the blaze, the eyewitnesses said. Israeli armoured personnel carriers and a jeep returned in the early afternoon after a bomb exploded near a parked car and fired warning shots into the air for ten

Budget dispute threatens Israeli coalition

TEL AVIV (R) — Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said Saturday an early Israeli general election might be called if government ministers failed to agree on budget cuts needed to revive the country's inflation-ravaged economy. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's coalition government has held a series of meetings to find cuts of at least nine per cent in each of the 18 ministries but ministers say little has been achieved. Further meetings were set for next week amid threats by at least three coalition partners to quit government if funds were cut at their members' ministries. Mr. Levy said the government was encountering difficulty in reaching agreement on necessary cuts in public spending to bolster the economy. "If our coalition partners will not agree to make drastic reductions in their ministries' budgets, we may have to call an early national election," he told Israeli Radio. A general election is due in November 1985, and opposition Labour Party leaders said they would welcome an early poll. They left the floundering Israeli economy and ministerial squabbling over projected budget cuts would guarantee them a return to power. Many Israeli political analysts believe the ruling coalition partners would find a last-minute budgetary compromise. Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres told reporters his party was ready "for either a new election or to form a new government without an election." Under Israeli law, if the ruling government falls the president can name another political party to form a new administration without an election. Should the designated party fail to set up a new government, new elections must be called. Labour Party leaders have repeatedly said the economy could be improved significantly if some \$600 million were not allotted annually for new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and if the army saved funds by withdrawing from southern Lebanon.

Howe begins tour today

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe leaves for the Middle East this weekend with contributors to the Western peacekeeping force in Beirut under increasing domestic pressure to pull out. Sir Geoffrey, who will be making his first visit to the region since taking office last June, flies Sunday to Egypt. He will also visit Saudi Arabia and Syria. The Foreign Office, which describes the five-day trip as a familiarisation tour, says Sir Geoffrey will discuss Lebanon, prospects for Middle East peace and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. Sir Geoffrey said on radio here Friday: "I think I shall be having some interesting talks, not looking for any particular initiative." But officials said Britain felt the time was ripe to see whether some headway could be made in sec-

Arafat intends to resume talks with Jordan on joint moves soon

By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said Saturday he plans to visit Jordan soon to resume talks with His Majesty King Hussein on joint political moves in Middle East peace efforts. Mr. Arafat, speaking to Jordanian reporters here covering the top-level meetings of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its mainstream Fatah commando movement, said: "During the Tripoli fighting (when Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels attacked fighters loyal to the PLO leadership) Jordan displayed a true brotherly stand which was manifested through its information media. I really appreciate King Hussein's invitation to me to visit Jordan and resume the dialogue on joint political moves 'without prior conditions'."

Asked to comment on the reopening of the Jordanian Parliament, the PLO chairman said the move is purely an internal matter for Jordan. "I understand the constitutional motives behind this move, but I hope this would not have any political dimensions. We have not severed the dialogue with Jordan and will continue that dialogue on a brotherly basis so that we both can confront the common enemy together. I will visit Amman shortly and as soon as arrangements are made to safeguard the conditions of the fighters who came out of Tripoli."

Mr. Arafat was referring to the estimated 4,000 fighters who were forced to evacuate from the north Lebanese city last December in the face of the rebel attacks. The fighters, some of them with their families, were dispersed into several countries. Some of them went to Iraq, North Yemen and Algeria while the rest accompanied Mr. Arafat to Tunisia.

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'Conspiracy revealed itself'

"The real players appeared on the stage in Tripoli and for the first time the world witnessed an Israeli blockade from the sea and a Syrian siege of our forces by land. The firepower directed against us was, without exaggeration, more intensive than that which we faced in the Beirut siege," he said. "This was one aspect of the conspiracy which I had often warned against. This conspiracy is designed to divide the region into sec-

tionary statelets with the purpose of consolidating U.S. and Zionist domination on it," he continued. "It is no coincidence that U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane spoke at the time of partitioning Lebanon. When the element of partition affects the Arab world one can imagine the consequences."

"We represented an element of unity in Lebanon, and not an element of division. This was the reason behind the drive to force us out. Where is the protection for those who were exposed to the latest Zionist raids on Baalbek? Where are the surface-to-air missiles which are supposed to give them protection?" Mr. Arafat asked.

"The events in Tripoli have helped clarify several points that had obstructed the vision of our masses in the Arab world as a conspiracy against the Palestinian movement," Mr. Arafat said.

Appreciation of Egypt

Referring to his meeting in Cairo with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last month, Mr. Arafat said: "Egypt played a major role in

avoiding a big massacre which was to have occurred in Tripoli port for the 4,000 fighters. In recognition of this service to the PLO, we had to offer our appreciation to the Egyptians. My visit was also designed to indicate that we will not be closer to Egypt a degree equal to its moving away from the Camp David agreements."

"It (the meeting) has many indications which we must understand very well," Mr. Arafat added. "These point to Egypt's tendency to identify itself more and more with Arab issues including the Palestine problem. Therefore it is our duty to do whatever we can to restore the balance in favour of the Arab world and to restore Egypt to our nation."

"We always confront various reactions to our moves but we only believe in the outcome," the PLO leader said.

"It is to be noted that Syria and Libya as well as many other Arab states did not completely sever ties with Egypt. Relations with such a great country should in my view be exercised in the open and on a very firm basis."

"We have to help Egypt to help Egypt to our nation."

(Continued on page 3)

Bourguiba backs Mzali, sacks interior minister

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba, at 80 still very much Tunisia's political master, acted decisively Saturday to ensure that his political heir-apparent, Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, did not become a victim of bloody food riots this week.

He sacked Interior Minister Driss Guiga and asked Mr. Mzali, head of government since 1981, to take direct control of the Interior Ministry. Mr. Bourguiba decided Friday to cancel the price rises, which had touched off nationwide riots earlier in the week. His move caused speculation about the future of Mr. Mzali, a key advocate of the sudden halt to cereal subsidies that had doubled the price of bread overnight.

In the ensuing riots, about 70 people died, according to government officials. Mr. Guiga, whom Mzali aides criticised privately for alleged inde-

Leading Jordanians urge elections in 1 year

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A number of former National Consultative Council (NCC) members and other Jordanian personalities Saturday called on the reconvened Lower House of Parliament to recommend the holding of general elections in the Kingdom in a period not lasting more than year from now, and to amend current laws governing parliamentary elections in the country.

In a statement they addressed to the recalled Lower House, a copy of which was presented to the prime minister, the 16 signatories also called upon the House to appoint representative Palestinian leaders to fill the vacant seats of the West Bank, taking into consideration that elections might not be held within the year there.

The following is the full text of the statement:

Believing in the importance of the current stage of our country Jordan is passing through, and the importance of the role which Jordan has to play in facing the great national causes, we hereby present our perception, analysis and demands in respect of the political life which provides the means for achieving national goals and aspirations.

The national decision on suspending the country's parliamentary life came as a result of the occupation of the West Bank, and as a result of the seventh Arab summit conference resolutions, to open the way for the Palestinian liberation movement, the Arab people and the international community to meet the demands of the Palestinian people in establishing their independent national authority on the Palestinian soil to be liberated, asserting their

(Continued on page 3)

Pravda assails U.S. and NATO over failed arms talks in Geneva

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda criticised Washington and NATO Saturday over the failed Geneva talks on medium-range missiles but stressed that a rough parity still existed in such weapons. In a long article headed "Washington is covering its tracks," Pravda accused Paul Nitze, the former chief U.S. negotiator at the Geneva talks which broke up last November, of making speeches steeped in lies. It said these lies had been zealously promoted by NATO allies "who obviously participated in betraying European interests" in accepting new U.S. missiles. But despite the West's "lying thesis about the supposedly im-

balanced balance of nuclear forces in Europe" in Moscow's favour, there was still rough parity, Pravda said. "The facts are such that even today there remains an approximate balance of the medium-range nuclear weapons of the USSR and the NATO countries," it said, adding that while Moscow had somewhat more delivery vehicles, NATO had an almost 50 per cent advantage in warheads. Western diplomats said the reference to parity could indicate Moscow still believed there was a chance of reviving the talks which the Soviet Union broke off when the first new U.S. cruise missiles arrived in Britain last November. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei

'Soviet pilots should take own initiative over intruders'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet fighter pilots must be prepared to take their own decisions when necessary in dealing with planes violating the country's airspace, according to an article published Saturday by an aviation magazine. The article, in the Soviet monthly Aviation and Cosmonautics, gave rare details of rules for Soviet pilots engaging unidentified aircraft and said the pilots had to establish an intruder's origin before taking action. In Sept. 1 last year a Soviet pilot shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 airliner over Soviet territory and all 260 people aboard were killed. Moscow said the plane had been on a spying mission. The magazine article, written by Air Force Colonel-General S. Golubev, made only passing reference to that incident, which sent U.S.-Soviet relations to their lowest point for many years. But it said that in some cases a pilot had to decide for himself how to deal with an intruder. Normally, the article said, pilots decide with ground control and the unit commander what action is to be taken once an interceptor plane is airborne and within sight of an intruder. A joint decision by all three is usually needed before the interceptor opens fire, it added. "Some aerial situation might call for the pilot himself to make the final decision — for example, calling for an intruder to land at the nearest airport," the Golubev article said.

Nigeria hunts for former politicians

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's new military government is stepping up action against former politicians and intensifying searches for wanted men from the former federal and state governments it ousted in a virtually bloodless coup a week ago. It is now making television appeals for news of some of the most wanted men and urging citizens to phone the police if they know where they are hiding. The former politicians were given seven days to report to the police and those who have failed to do so are now officially described as being "on the run." Several prominent politicians are in military or police custody and new head of state Major-General Mohammed Buhari says they will stay in custody until cases of wastage of resources under the civilian government are cleared up. The latest names to be added to the wanted list are former Senate President Joseph Wayas, former Commerce Minister Mbello Matama Yusuf and Isaku Ibrahim, a businessman and prominent financier of the party of ousted President Shehu Shagari. Some of those declared "most wanted" are known to be in London, according to informed sources here. They include former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, who was in charge of rice imports alleged to have made fortunes for middlemen. Adisa Akinloye, the former chairman of Mr. Shagari's now banned party, and Mr. Wayas. Mr. Buhari told a press con-

Top Soviet aide attacks U.S. policy

Gromyko is due to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Jan. 10 in Stockholm at a European security conference session on avoiding accidental war. The diplomats said Moscow probably meant approximate parity still existed because only one flight of 10 cruise missiles and a few Pershing-2s were operational so far out of total of 572 planned for Europe. They said that as such a small number of U.S. missiles had been deployed, Moscow might believe it was not too late to reverse the process.

U.S. welcomes recall of Jordanian parliament Washington rules out new role for Marines in Beirut

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. officials Friday virtually ruled out moving American Marines from the Beirut Airport to new positions to back up the Lebanese army as it extends its control in Lebanon.

Widening the Marines' role is not seen in a Lebanese security plan under which the Lebanese Army would begin to take over areas of the country not controlled by the Israelis and Syrians, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said it was hoped final agreement would be reached soon on the plan which would lead to the airport being declared a neutral zone, allowing extension of the Marines' mission.

State Department officials refused to say whether a formal request to extend the Marines' mission had been received from Lebanon.

But spokesmen at both the White House and State Department said there was no change in U.S. policy on the role of the

1,600 Marines in the Multinational Force in Beirut.

One official noted that congressional approval would be required to change the Marines' task. Many members of Congress are already having second thoughts about their earlier approval of an 18-month limit for the Marines' present mission.

Opposition to the U.S. military presence in Lebanon has been strengthened by an official report on the Oct. 23 bombing of Marine headquarters in Beirut in which 241 American servicemen were killed. The report criticised the conduct of the mission.

State Department Spokesman John Hughes refused to speculate on when agreement would be reached on the security plan, saying

the situation in Lebanon "goes up and down every hour."

Diplomatic sources said it was hoped agreement would come this weekend.

Mr. Hughes said the United States welcomed King Hussein's decision to recall the Jordanian parliament "as we would any move toward popular participation in the political life of any country, particularly one with which we have as close a relationship as Jordan."

But he declined to speculate on the effects of the King's decision on the peace process.

Withdrawal favoured

Meanwhile, a majority of the American public wants the United States Marines pulled out of Lebanon, according to two national polls conducted by ABC News and issued Jan. 5. Those results were the first in any major national public opinion survey to record a clear public desire for withdrawal.

On Tuesday night and again on

Wednesday night, ABC News pollsters asked, "would you say the U.S. should send more troops to Lebanon, leave the number about the same or remove the troops that are there now?"

On Tuesday 51 per cent favoured withdrawal, 31 per cent wanted the number kept the same and 18 per cent wanted more troops sent, with the rest having no answer. On Wednesday 57 per cent backed withdrawal, 29 per cent wanted the number of troops kept the same and 14 per cent wanted more troops sent. There were 618 interviews on Tuesday and 506 on Wednesday. In mid-December only 48 per cent favoured withdrawal.

But there was no indication in the ABC News data that the public was increasingly blaming President Reagan for the situation. Forty-three per cent said they approved of his handling of it, while 46 per cent disapproved. In mid-December the results were statistically indistinguishable, with 41 per cent approving and 51 per cent disapproving.

13 killed, 125 injured in Baalbek refugee camp

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Israeli air raids on Jan. 4 in the Baalbek area of Lebanon killed and injured many civilians including 13 Palestinian refugees killed and 125 wounded in Wavel Refugee Camp, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) report said Friday.

UNRWA schools in the camp were hit by both air raids. During one raid, schools were empty but in the other, classes were in session causing death and injury among the pupils. Seven teachers were wounded, the UNRWA report said.

The raids destroyed 40 refugee homes and damaged 50 others. They destroyed a mosque in the camp, seriously damaged part of a school and damaged UNRWA's Distribution Centre, Sewing Centre and the office of the Camp Services Officer. The roof of one multi-story building housing refugees was damaged and the electrical and water supply to half the camp was cut, the report added.

Emergency aid

An emergency issue of blankets, mattresses, kitchen kits and food has begun. These commodities were available at UNRWA warehouses in the area. There is an urgent need for medical supplies which are being obtained from UNRWA stocks in Damascus, the report said.

French carrier leaves for Toulon

PARIS (R) — The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau, stationed off the Lebanese coast since the end of the September, is steaming towards the naval base of Toulon in southern France for a two-week stay, defence sources said Saturday.

The carrier, which has given air support to French troops in the Beirut Multinational Force, left Lebanese waters Friday and would reach Toulon on Sunday.

The carrier's return to France was announced by the Defence Ministry on Wednesday, without any precise date. The Clemenceau, equipped with Super Etendard bombers, will sail from Toulon again for Lebanon on Jan. 25.

The Defence Ministry said units of the air force will assist other ships still on patrol near Lebanon in protecting the French contingent in Beirut.

The sources said air force Mirage F-1 and Jaguar planes based in France were capable of flying missions over Lebanon using mid-air refuelling until the Clemenceau's return.

Turkey should return to European Parliamentary Assembly, Ozal says

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal called on the Council of Europe Saturday to normalise relations with his new civilian government, otherwise Turkey might sever relations with the council.

In his first press conference since he took power after general elections last November, Mr. Ozal said Turkey's return to parliamentary democracy made it "only natural" for Turkey's new deputies to take part in the next session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on Jan. 30.

Turkish deputies have not sat in the Parliamentary Assembly since the 1980 military coup. The assembly formally suspended relations with Ankara two years ago in protest against what it considered human rights abuses.

The Parliamentary Assembly said last September, two months before the Turkish general elections, that the forthcoming Turkish parliament could not attend the assembly because of what it called continuing political trials and human rights violations.

Mr. Ozal, leading the first all-civilian cabinet since the coup, said his government "would like to believe that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe would not become hostage of its past mistakes and would now do its share for the normalisation of its relations with Turkey."

Mr. Ozal said the Parliamentary Assembly, of which Turkey is still nominally a member, had ignored the reasons for the 1980 military coup and that its decision to suspend Turkey had been unjust.

He said last November's elections "showed without a shadow of doubt that the will of the Turkish nation manifested itself by a 92.5 per cent participation in the

polls, therefore Turkey today has a parliament which is the result of the free will of the Turkish nation."

"However if the European Parliamentary Assembly's attitude prior to the November elections continues and we cannot be represented in the parliamentary wing of the council, then we shall not be present in the Committee of Ministers. Inevitably we could sever totally our relations with the council of Europe," Mr. Ozal warned.

He also said his new government was extending a warm, friendly hand towards neighbouring Greece to solve the long-standing differences between the two countries.

"It's no joke. We are serious," Mr. Ozal stated. "Let's hope Greece will not lose this chance."

Greece and Turkey have been at odds for years over such issues as Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.

"We have no design on even an inch of Greek territory, however we have decided to protect our legitimate rights and interests in the Aegean," the prime minister said.

He added that his government gave great importance to continuing good relations with the Arab-Islamic World, saying such relations, coupled with ties with Europe, were "complementary elements of our foreign policy."

Referring to the Islamic summit to be held in Casablanca, Morocco, later this month, Mr. Ozal said: "For the first time Turkey will be represented by the President (Kenan Evren) which shows the importance we attach to it."

On the economy, Mr. Ozal said his government would pursue a free market economy based on

competition as well as a programme of fair distribution of wealth.

Defending his policies of liberalising imports and easing control over foreign currency exchange, Mr. Ozal said: "With the goods smuggled anyway, what was previously clandestine payment will now appear in accounting books. So not only will the state, previously earning nothing from these smuggled goods, levy customs duty on goods thus imported, but it will also provide funding for the housing fund we are considering setting up for the low-income groups," he declared.

Mr. Ozal, who as a deputy prime minister under the military regime architected austerity measures after 1980, said shrinking from radical moves was harmful to Turkey in 1983, with inflation exceeding the target figure of 20 per cent and growth below the target of five per cent.

The most harmful factor was the practice of bailing out ailing banks and companies, Mr. Ozal said. "We are against any bailing-out," he added.

"What we will be doing is striving to encourage and increase savings at home as well as attract foreign savings and investments and to attract foreign credits to Turkey and thus increase investments," he stated.

Asked whether local elections planned for March would be held under martial law, which is still in force, the prime minister replied: "We had general elections under martial law and were not adversely affected. We don't see a connection between local elections and martial law."

He said his government saw martial law as "a temporary arrangement."

Gemayel, U.S. senators hold talks

BEIRUT (R) — President Gemayel Saturday discussed the Lebanese situation with U.S. Senator John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who is on a one-day visit to Beirut.

Officials said Mr. Gemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Salem met Senator Tower and Senator John Warner at the Presidential Palace and discussed U.S. military, political and economic support for Lebanon.

Earlier the Senators met Defence Minister Issam Khoury and the army commander, General Ibrahim Tannous. They were due later to visit the heavily fortified base near Beirut Airport of the 1,500-man U.S. contingent of the Multinational Force.

Senators Tower and Warner, who arrived from Israel, are on an informal gathering tour of Middle East capitals.

Iran secretly executed prisoners, rebels say

PARIS (R) — The rebel People's Mujahideen Movement said Saturday that hundreds of detainees in Iranian jails had been secretly executed during November and December.

The organisation said in a statement issued in Paris that 11 of its supporters were among the victims of executions in November.

"I said the bodies of the 11 prisoners, who had been tortured and drained of their blood before execution, were left in a cemetery in the town of Hamadan, west Iran."

Kyprianou gets French support

PARIS (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou Friday met French President Francois Mitterrand and said he met complete understanding for his government's position on the problems of the divided island.

The Cypriot president, describing the meeting with Mr. Mitterrand as very constructive, said France could play an important role in the Cyprus problem.

Chad's foreign minister dies

NDJAMENA (R) — Idriss Miskine, Chadian vice-president and foreign minister, died early Saturday after a short illness and was buried immediately in accordance with Islamic tradition, officials said. He was 35 years old.

Unconfirmed reports suggested that Mr. Miskine, a powerfully built man, died after a violent attack of malaria.

Officials said the foreign minister, a close associate of President Hissene Habre, fell ill on Thursday after returning from Addis Ababa where he was involved in preparing peace talks on the Chad civil war due to begin there on Monday.

He had been due to go to the Ethiopian capital for the reconciliation talks with the rebel factions, and there was no immediate indication whether his death would delay the talks.

Mr. Miskine earned a reputation as a ruthless military commander during his years with Mr. Habre in the hush, fighting at various periods against French and Libyan troops and the guerrilla armies of rival factions.

He played a leading role in last year's fighting against the Libyan-backed rebels of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Syria attacks Jordan's call for parliament; Libya pledges arms for Lebanese opposition

DAVASCUS (R) — A senior Syrian official Friday described the call by King Hussein for a Syrian-led parliament to meet on Monday as a blow to Arab summit resolutions.

Ahduddin Al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, gave the first official Syrian reaction to King Hussein's move at a Palestinian revolutionary rally.

The Arab Rahat Summit of 1974 declared the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The rally was also addressed by a top aide in Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who pledged anti-aircraft defences and arms to the Lebanese opposition, and by Fatah political rebel leader Nimer Sulh.

Mr. Sulh called for the immediate ousting of PLO Chairman

Yasser Arafat after the Palestine Supreme Military Council under his leadership expelled five "pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan" rebel officers who fought against his loyal forces in northern Lebanon.

He also called for a new executive committee of the PLO to be set up that would "adhere to the rights of the Palestinian people and to its arms struggle."

Libyan presidential aide Abdul Salam Jalloud said his country would supply Lebanese opposition forces with anti-aircraft defences and arms to counter Israeli air strikes in Lebanon.

He mentioned as arms recipients the Lebanese National Salvation Front and the Shiite Muslim militia Amal Movement.

Mr. Jalloud praised the rebellion that has split Mr. Arafat's Fatah commando group and told "Arab reactionary regimes" will not name them, that 1984

would be "the year of the final revolutionary battle and popular revolt."

He also called for recruitment of Arab volunteers to "build up an Arab Liberation Army", adding that Libya would support this army as it had supported PLO rebels with funds, arms and men.

He said he discussed the question of supplying the Lebanese opposition with arms with Syrian officials Friday but did not say what Syria's response was.

The speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), Khaled Al-Fahoum, called Mr. Arafat's Cairo visit "contempt for the PLO's legal institutions and violation of the Rabat Summit and PNC resolutions."

"Deviation from these resolutions is a serious deviation," he said. "He who deviates from them is also deviating from Palestinian legality."

Greeks still live in N. Cyprus

By Hugh Carnegie
Reuter

IZONKARPAZO, Cyprus — Although Cyprus has been split into Greek and Turkish sectors for more than nine years, about 100 Greek Cypriots still live around this sleepy village on the Turkish side, Rizekarpazo, 10 km. from the border with Turkey.

They, as Dikarpas, live among the Greek Cypriots who live along a narrow spit that reaches out to the northeast of the Mediterranean island like a peninsula.

Its Greek inhabitants, now mainly grey-haired old men and women, were left behind when nearly 200,000 Greeks moved south — and thousands of Turks made a similar shift north — after the July 1974 invasion by Turkish troops.

The invasion, launched by Ankara after a Greek-backed coup on the island brought to power a short-lived regime pledged to unite with Greece, dimmed years of intercommunal strife between the majority Greeks and minority Turks.

Since then, the two sides have been divided by the fortified "green line" running across the

island.

The Turkish sector, saying there was no chance of a settlement because of Greek intransigence, last month declared independence in an internationally-condemned move recognised only by mainland Turkey.

During all this, Greeks in the Rizekarpazo area, who, used to number some 5,000, have continued to worship in their churches and gather in their coffee shops. They have also seen most of their children move south to seek a living.

The village's main street is dominated by one of its two churches, St. Sinesios, opposite a large bust of the founder of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. Most of the once-busy shops are closed.

On a crest rising behind the church is the local Greek school, an elegant, pillared building in neo-classical style which many of the inhabitants' grandchildren still attend.

As in scores of villages on the island, many houses have numbers pointed on them to identify homes swapped during the population shifts.

In some places the word Enosis,

the slogan for unity with Greece so hated by Turks, can still be seen scrawled on walls.

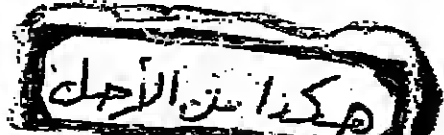
A few metres across the street from the church stands the Greek's coffee shop, a high-roofed stone building filled in late morning with about 40 mainly aged men.

Venizelos Avrami, 65, a minibus driver, said he and his wife now lived alone in Rizekarpazo as their two daughters and one son had moved south to the Greek sector to work and study.

He said the Greek-Cypriot government sends financial aid to the villagers, giving married couples 27 Cyprus pounds (about \$21 each per week and single unmarried children 10.5 pounds (about \$21).

Every Wednesday, the United Nations also trucks in tons of food supplies for the Greek community here. Some of the Greeks farm but others lost land given to settlers from the Turkish mainland following the 1974 invasion. The Greeks have recently contested this in Turkish-Cypriot courts in Famagusta and in 31 cases they have won appeals to get their land back.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 18:30 ... News in Arabic 19:00 ... Children's Programmes 19:30 ... Local Programme 20:00 ... News in Arabic 20:30 ... Local Programme on History 21:00 ... Arabic Series 21:15 ... Arabic Series 21:30 ... News Summary FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 ... French Programme 19:00 ... News in French 19:30 ... News in Hebrew 20:00 ... Comedy: Three's Company 21:00 ... Best Seller: Thorn Birds 21:30 ... News in English 22:15 ... Jane Eyre RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz: AM 9:00 AM, FM 10:00 AM 10:00 ... Light Music 10:30 ... Newsdesk 11:00 ... Morning Show 11:30 ... News Summary 12:00 ... Morning Show 12:30 ... News Summary 13:00 ... Morning Show 13:30 ... News Bulletin 14:00 ... Instrumentals 14:30 ... News Summary 15:00 ... News Summary 15:30 ... News Summary 16:00 ... News Summary 16:30 ... News Summary 17:00 ... News Summary 17:30 ... News Summary 18:00 ... News Summary 18:30 ... News Summary 19:00 ... News Summary 19:30 ... News Summary 20:00 ... News Summary 20:30 ... News Summary 21:00 ... News Summary 21:30 ... News Summary 22:00 ... News Summary 22:30 ... News Summary 23:00 ... News Summary 23:30 ... News Summary 24:00 ... News Summary		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITION * The first Arab and International book exhibition at the University of Jordan Library. LECTURE * "William Faulkner" Lecture by Dr. James Meriwether at the American Centre at 6:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 661126/7 American Centre, 44371 American Cultural Library, 41520 British Council, 30127-8 French Cultural Centre, 37809 Goethe Institute, 41923 Soviet Cultural Centre, 44303 Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre, 34777 Hayat Centre, 665185 Hussein Youth City, 667181 Y.W.C.A., 41793 Y.W.M.C.A., 664251 Amman Municipal Library, 36111 University of Jordan Library, 843555 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51761. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabot Al Qaf (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30126. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (06) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 07:30 ... Cairo (EA) 08:00 ... Beirut (RJ) 08:15 ... 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Apple (Doubt Red) ... 570 / 540 Apple (Golden) ... 570 / 540 Apple (Starline) ... 570 / 540 Apple (Smith) ... 570 / 540 Apple (local) ... 220 / 180 Banana ... 220 / 220 Banana (Mukammur) ... 270 / 230 Beans ... 70 / 40 Carrot ... 150 / 120 Cauliflower (white) ... 80 / 50 Cucumber (large) ... 200 / 150 Cucumber (small) ... 330 / 250 Dates ... 180 / 150 Eggplant (large) ... 100 / 70 Eggplant (small) ... 140 / 110 Fig ... 400 / 300 Garlic ... 360 / 300 Grapes (white) ... 700 / 600 Grapes (black) ... 700 / 600 Grapefruit ... 100 / 70 Guava ... 100 / 70 Lemon ... 150 / 110 Marrow (large) ... 100 / 60 Marrow (small) ... 140 / 110 Mellow ... 160 / 140 Olives ... 350 / 200 Onion (dry) ... 150 / 120 Onions ... 130 / 100 Oranges (Abu Sura) ... 360 / 180 Oranges (Shamouni) ... 170 / 140 Pears ... 750 / 650 Pepper (sweet) ... 200 / 150 Pepper (hot green) ... 200 / 150 Potatoes ... 170 / 140 Tomatoes ... 200 / 160	



Arab food security to be discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab economic integration and food security will be among the main topics for discussion during a four-day conference to be held in Amman from April 17.

The conference, to be attended by delegations from various Arab states, will be organised by the Arab chambers of commerce, agriculture and industry in cooperation with the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) and the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The 300 delegates who will discuss several working papers and review research projects on Arab economy represent Arab chambers of commerce, industry, and agriculture as well as representatives of the Arab League, the Council of Arab Economic (CAEU), and foreign and Arab economic institutions, according to FJCC Chairman Hamdi Al Tabbah.

He said that the main item for discussion is expected to be the drop in oil revenues and its adverse effects on Arab countries in addition to issues connected with joint Arab projects and Arab foreign trade.

The holding of the conference in Amman will open the door for Arab businessmen to examine the chances for investment here and offers the chance for a meeting between businessmen from Jordan and other Arab states to discuss means of boosting the exchange of trade. Mr. Tabbah said.

3 die, 62 hurt in 122 road accidents last week

AMMAN (Petra) — Three people were killed and 62 were injured in 122 road accidents in the country last week. Among these, 87 accidents in which one person was killed and 25 were injured occurred in Amman, while the rest occurred in the suburbs, Zarqa, Balqa, Karak and the badia.

No road accidents occurred in the governorates of Irbid and Ma'an and Ajlun District during last week, according to a spokesman for the Traffic Department who said that this helped to bring down the overall number of accidents.

Muslim courts examine 18,664 cases

AMMAN (J.T.) — The number of cases examined by Islamic courts of first instance during 1983 amounted to 18,664, while the number of cases examined by the Court of Appeal was 1,001, according to a report referred to Prime Minister Mudar Badran by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan.

Academic returns from Iraqi tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Hassan Abdul Qader Saleh, a professor at the department of geography, University of Jordan has returned home after delivering a number of lectures on the natural resources in Jordan at the Arab League Institute of Researches and Studies in Baghdad.

U.K. body to help Jordan establish insurance school

AMMAN (J.T.) — The London School of Insurance is to help establish an insurance institute in Amman probably in April, according to Dr. Omar Hassan from the Arab Council of Higher Education (ACHE) which is helping in the establishment of the institute. He said that a three-member del-

egation from the London School of Insurance is in Amman at present to give lectures on insurance activity at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on Sunday. The delegation led by Mr. James Elsey will be helping in preparing the ground for founding the institute, Dr. Hassan said.

Municipalities, village council inaugurated

JERASH (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Yomani Thursday inaugurated Kittah and Balila municipalities in addition to Musheirfeh Village Council in Jerash district.

Radar cars will not use decoy plates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department has taken a decision to stop the use of decoy number plates by police radar cars, a report in the local Arabic press said. Cars bearing Public Security plates will be used in the future.

Arab news agencies 12th session starts in Kuwait

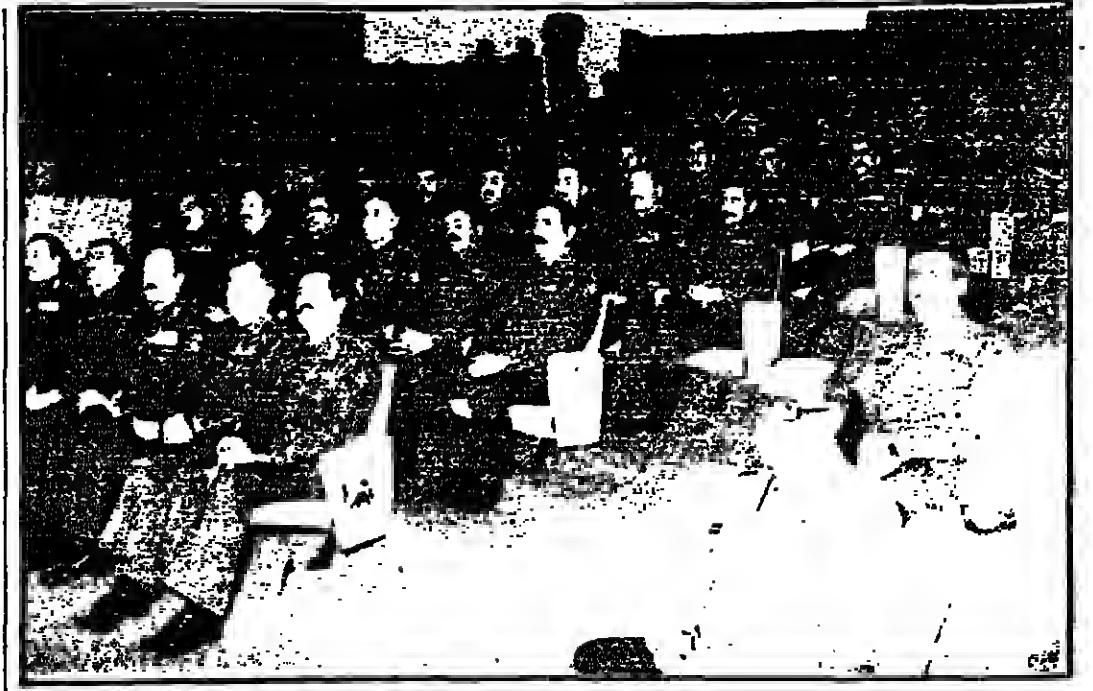
KUWAIT (J.T.) — Meetings of the 12th session of the Arab News Agencies Federation started in Kuwait Friday. During the meeting a report prepared on the General Secretariat activities for the 11th session was discussed along with the 1983 financial report.

Project will bring river water from Iraq to here

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian authorities will soon start laying down plans and technical specifications for a project of drawing water from the Euphrates River to Jordan, a distance of nearly 650 kilometres, according to a report in Al Ra'i Saturday.

A spokesman for the ad hoc joint Jordanian-Iraqi committee which has completed a feasibility study on the project said that the water drawn from the river will meet the need of the northern areas of Jordan for drinking, irrigation, and industry.

The total cost of this project, which will be implemented in stages, is estimated at JD 300 million, he said.



Jordan armed forces officers Saturday listen to an address by armed forces chief-of-staff Lt.-Gen.

Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker at the Royal Command and Staff Academy (Petra photo)

Sharif Zaid tells trainee officers to face challenges

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker said here Saturday that the present stage requires from all members of the Jordanian Armed Forces to rise to the level of current challenges and prepare themselves for the defence of the motherland and the liberation of the holy shr-

ines in the occupied territory. Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid was addressing the 25th class of officer-trainees at the opening of their training course at the Royal Command and Staff Academy.

The Arab Nation is now passing through very critical and sensitive circumstances and confronting the Israeli enemy which is intent on pursuing a policy of expansion and aggression and of evacuating Arab lands from their inhabitants, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid said.

He added that Israel's aggression in Lebanon was part of a plan for expansion at the expense of Arabs. He also referred to the

Iraq-Iran war and said that the war with Iran was not only sipping vital Arab resources but also designed to distract Iraq from exercising its national role in defending the Arab homeland against the Zionist enemy.

Also speaking on the occasion was the academy's commander, who said that the institution had trained officers from Jordan and other Arab countries with the purpose of enabling them to develop their armed forces and defend the Arab Nation. The ceremony was attended by senior army officers.

Aqaba marine watchdog station does fine work, including research

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA (J.T.) — The port city of Aqaba witnesses everyday developments and modernisation in many aspects, transforming the city into an important economic centre and an international tourist attraction.

Among the projects implemented in Aqaba since the beginning of this decade was the Marine Science Station (MSS) built in 1980 jointly by the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. The Jordan Times has conducted an interview with the station's director, Dr. Dureid Mahasneh, on the development of the station, its programmes and objectives.

Dr. Mahasneh who is also an assistant professor at Yarmouk University, said that the station began its work in the summer of 1973 when the University of Jordan rented a house in the old city of Aqaba utilising half of it as a laboratory and the other part as a residence to the employees working there.

"Together with an American professor, I started work in that laboratory the same year during which I was still a student at the university," Dr. Mahasneh said.

He added that the university decided to establish the station in order to contribute scientific knowledge of marine life in the Gulf of Aqaba and to protect and develop the environment there.

Dr. Mahasneh pointed out that before having such an independent Marine Science Station, whenever the university needed marine samples for research purposes, the faculty members used to travel to Aqaba to get them. He said that due to the rapid progress of work in the station the university rented another house after which it seriously thought of building a station.

"The thought was put into reality when the government granted us a land on the Aqaba's southern coast."

However, he said, the Yarmouk University, when established in 1967 thought of the same project and started forming the so-called marine science centre at the university.

Dr. Mahasneh pointed out that the Yarmouk University joined the Aqaba project in 1978 and when the MSS was fully established in 1980, consultation between the two universities took place in order to unify research efforts in the field of marine science.

"This step has been taken to avoid duplication of researches, equipment, employees and expenses," Dr. Mahasneh said.

To that effect, he said, an agreement was signed on Sept. 15, 1981, which included the unifying of researches and faculty members.

Three types of research

Asked about the nature of researches undertaken by the station, Dr. Mahasneh said that there are three types of research which includes comprehensive, applied and pollution research.

He pointed out that the work of the station is not restricted to scientific researches but it also plays the role of an educational centre

to post graduates of both universities in certain fields. "At the time being we do not plan to enrol students to obtain a bachelor's degree in marine science for we connect it with the scientific field of biology," he added.

Dr. Mahasneh added that they will also try to connect the marine science with the fields of chemistry, physics and geology.

However, Dr. Mahasneh said that the station welcomes students of both universities who wish to conduct researches related to marine science.

Elaborating on the kinds of researches done at the MSS, Dr. Mahasneh said that the comprehensive research includes the collection of basic information related to the physical, chemical and geological elements of the Aqaba Gulf waters.

The research also includes, he added, the study of species of marine organisms living in the sea as well as the environmental factors that affect them.

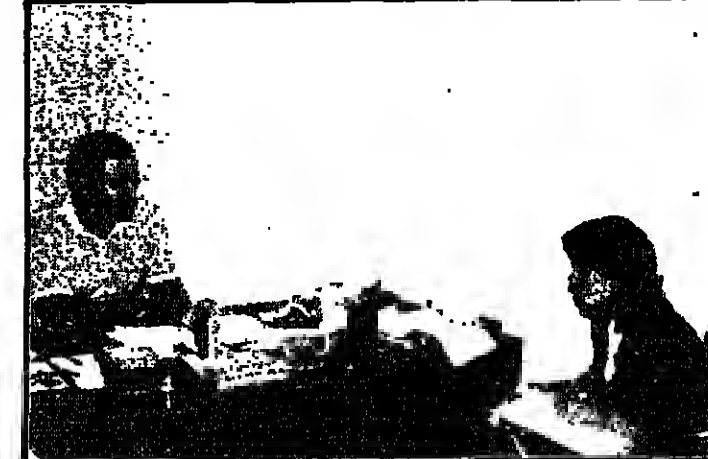
Regarding the applied researches, Dr. Mahasneh said that they deal with possible sea resources.

"Last year a research on the possibility of extracting medical drugs from sea animals was started," he said.

He pointed out that in cooperation with the University of Nice, a fellowship was awarded to a Yarmouk University post-graduate so that he could obtain his doctorate in this field.

Pollution research

In respect to the marine pollution research, Dr. Mahasneh said that this is conducted to study the factors contributing to the pol-



Dr. Dureid Mahasneh during the Jordan Times interview (Photo by Jamal AlDmour)

lution of the sea.

He explained that on Jordan's coastline — which extends from the extreme northern end of the Gulf for 27 kilometres down the eastern shore, there are many sources which are considered as marine pollutants due to the industrial, commercial and tourist movements in Aqaba.

He said that one of the factors that acts as a pollutant is the phosphate exported from the Aqaba port.

Dr. Mahasneh explained that during the loading process, large clouds of fine phosphate dust are released into the air. "These clouds usually spread along the coast towards the south because of the prevailing north wind," Dr. Mahasneh said.

This phenomenon, he said, is almost permanent and results in the disposition of large quantities of dust in the marine ecosystem. "This foreign substance may affect marine life and is considered as a potential source of pollution."

Dr. Mahasneh said.

He said the danger of fine phosphate particles, which precipitate at the sea bed, is restricted merely to the area affected for it was scientifically approved that phosphate does not dissolve in water.

"To solve this problem, there is a trend to establish stainers which would work during the loading process of phosphate," Dr. Mahasneh said.

Another pollutant factor, he added, is the sewerage liquid which flows from the station into the sea. "Sewerage is handled in a very old way since the sixties which is not suitable anymore, especially with the increase of trade through the Aqaba port and the increase in population from 25,000 in 1974 to around 40,000 nowadays," he said.

Dr. Mahasneh said that to restrict this kind of pollution there is presently a plan which is under study to construct a new sewerage station north of Aqaba.

On the third factor that contributes to marine pollution, Dr. Mahasneh said that the seawater-cooled thermal power station pollutes the sea because the water taken to cool the electric power station is returned into the sea at high temperature degrees.

"This contributes in the killing of marine life but this kind of pollution is restricted to the specific area used," Dr. Mahasneh said.

The discharge of oil from ships into the water is another factor which contaminates water of gulf, he said.

Giving a brief account on this issue, Dr. Mahasneh said that in the past the Aqaba port used to handle a maximum of 20 ships per day.

Nowadays, he added, and especially after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war, 120 ships dock daily in the port. "This is impossible to load and unload such a large number in one day," Dr. Mahasneh said.

Therefore, he added, waste matter accumulates aboard ships and a change of oil becomes necessary.

"Unfortunately, rubbish is thrown overboard either into the water or alongside the quays, and oil is discharged into the sea," he said.

To tackle this problem, Dr. Mahasneh said the station in cooperation with the administration of the Ports Corporation agreed on a plan which required a barge to call regularly at all anchorages

to collect garbage.

The agreement also included a rule which strictly prohibits the discharge of oil in that ships are warned that contravention of this rule renders them liable to penalties from JD 1,000 up to JD 10,000.

Within this framework, he said, Her Majesty Queen Noor donated a boat to the MSS which is now empowered to supervise ships and prohibit them from any action that could pollute the sea.

In respect to Aqaba residents and visitors, Dr. Mahasneh said that unfortunately they contribute to the sea pollution by throwing garbage into the sea, particularly during vacation periods.

He added that people also contribute to the destruction of nature by taking away corals.

To that effect, the station in cooperation with the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN), exerted efforts resulting in the setting up of a local committee representing all institutions working in Aqaba.

"The committee's responsibility is to apply environmental projects, the so-called conservation of environment and nature in Aqaba," Dr. Mahasneh said.

Moreover, the RSCN donated a car and designated an employee to supervise the cleanliness of the shores. Then it distributed notices with instructions related to the preservation of environment, he said.

Asked about the species of marine organisms, Dr. Mahasneh said that there are 400, 180 of which are of various kinds of corals.

The Gulf of Aqaba is unique in being a coral area. "This necessitates the existence of different species of living organisms," he said.

Dr. Mahasneh pointed out that the prevailing conditions of water clarity "although we complain about pollution" temperature, salinity, water movement and light intensity is of great importance to the marine life.

"The moderate and stable conditions of the gulf waters is of great help to the growing up of corals," he said.

Dr. Mahasneh said that the gulf water is warm almost all through the year. "The temperature of water is almost constant for the change is only from 26°C in summer to 21°C in winter."

Dangerous species

Regarding dangerous marine species in the gulf water, Dr. Mahasneh said the stone, lion and scorpion fish are the most dangerous for they have thorny fins.

About sharks, Dr. Mahasneh said that there are not many living in the gulf water and the kinds of sharks found do not normally threaten people.

He added that no fatal incidents have happened for the past twenty years.

Asked about fishing in Aqaba, Dr. Mahasneh said that it is very hard to consider fishing as a good investment, in a sea that only extends for a distance of 27 kilometres.

"It is impossible to have sufficient quantities of fish in such a limited area," he said.

Decreasing fish

Then, the number of species of fish in Aqaba now does not exceed 84 while in the few past years there were at least 180, he said. "The shortage of fishermen is due to the bad economic return," he added.

Dr. Mahasneh pointed out that in order to positively contribute to Jordan's economy, the MSS plans to conduct a research on the possibility of promoting fishing in Aqaba, improve its methods as well as the possibility of planting fish.

There is cooperation between the MSS and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as well as with the Ministry of Agriculture in this field. "There is an intention to regulate courses to study fish storage in the gulf waters," he said.

Dr. Mahasneh explained, for the project to breed fish it will be necessary to construct special ponds in which fish grow in suitable conditions so as to provide the local market with the required produce.

Referring to the MSS working plan, Dr. Mahasneh said that the station's work depends on scientific projects submitted by faculty members of MSS, University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

To implement the working agenda, the station was provided for by several laboratories sufficient for conducting research on the various field of marine science," Dr. Mahasneh said.

He added that the station is also provided for by advanced equipment and boats used to collect marine samples.

Dr. Mahasneh pointed out that there are highly specialised technical staff with diving certificates to collect samples and take pictures of plants, sea animals, fish and corals.

He added that there are pamphlets presenting the species of marine organisms living in the sea as well as an aquarium which includes most of the species.

In respect to MSS relations with other international and Arab research centres, Dr. Mahasneh said that the station is a member of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden programme which includes all Arab countries bordering the Red Sea.

"This programme includes cooperation to prevent pollution as well as academic and technical cooperation of the Red Sea Arab countries," he said.

In respect to the station's relations with international research centres, Dr. Mahasneh said that there is cooperation between MSS and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Jordan is also among 26 member states from all over the world in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission presented by Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University and Dr. Mahasneh as his deputy.

Arafat to resume talks

(Continued from page 1)
in the current state of Arab divisions."

Meanwhile PLO leader continued top-level meetings in Tunis on future strategy of the organisation after Mr. Arafat's forced evacuation from Tripoli and his controversial meeting with Mr. Mubarak.

The 14-member Executive Committee of the PLO has still not yet met formally and there were conflicting reports about how many delegates are taking part in the consultations.

Nine members have to attend to make a meeting valid.

Those attending the meetings represented mainly Mr. Arafat's Fatah movement. Some independents were also attending

along with Abdul Rahim Ahmad of the Arab Liberation Front.

The other four Palestinian factions represented on the committee are the pro-Syrian Saika, the pro-Libyan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) of Ahmad Jibril, George Habash's PFLP and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

All four organisations have criticised Mr. Arafat's meeting with Mr. Mubarak and their representatives were staying away from the consultations.

At the same time talks were continuing between the PFLP and the DFLP on the one hand and Fatah on the other on a possible rapprochement.

Jordanian elections urged

(Continued from page 1)

self-determination and shaping national relations they would choose at their own discretion.

But what has happened in the past 11 years diverted the Palestinian cause and the Arab and international situation from their natural course. The West Bank has become subjected to further dangers and exposed to Zionist expansionist plans without any positive Arab or international initiatives in the course of national goals and aspirations.

Against such background, marked by the deterioration of our kinsmen and land in the occupied homeland and against the diminishing Arab capabilities in initiating efforts, it is therefore incumbent upon this country to assume its role and responsibilities and to return to its national life, through restoring the full legislative power to the country.

While appreciating our esteemed government's response to our leader's wish and its conformity with his comprehensive intentions, we hereby present the following demands to the Lower House of Parliament.

1. That this House continue to practise its full constitutional powers until general elections in the country are announced.

2. Whereas the electorate in the West Bank have lived for 17 years under occupation, and whereas leaderships, well experienced in resisting occupation and in democratic struggle have emerged, we see that a deliberate and extensive study for selecting some leading personalities he made, through the continuous patriotic struggle with the aim of cementing the national ties between the two banks and through maintenance of the bright and positive image of that unity.

3. We see that conducting the by-elections for the vacant seats in the East Bank is a correct and responsive step on the way to the restoration of healthy political life to the country, as these by-elections will be a scope for serious participation even in a limited way.

While we are at a developing stage in the life of this country, and at important turning points in our national relations, we take this opportunity to greet the Parliament members.

May God help us all.

The signatories to the above statement were: Mr. Said Bino, Dr. Jamal Al Shac'r, Dr. Carlos Dimis, Dr. Faisal Kana'an, Dr. Adaweyeh Al Alami, Mrs. Naila Al Rashdan, Mr. Anwar Mohamamad Al Hadid, Dr. Abdul Salam Qamhawi, Mr. Ja'afar Tougan, Mr. Talal Al Omari, Dr. Wajih Barakat, Mr. Wajih Abdo Al Shac'r, Dr. Ghazi Al Qasem, Dr. Mohammad Abed Rabbo, Mr. Mazen Al Hadid and Mr. Ibrahim Otour.



Station's photo of Aqaba soft coral

The Jordan dinar — a hard and strong currency

By Fahed Fanek

DURING 1983, the Jordan dinar (JD) strengthened against most major currencies except the dollar. The exchange rate of the Jordanian unit rose by 4.2 per cent against the Swiss franc, 7.1 per cent against the sterling pound, 9.6 per cent against the German mark, 15.8 per cent against the Italian lire and 18.1 per cent against the French franc. In other words the Jordanian currency was able during 1983 to beat all these European currencies.

However, if we measure the JD in terms of dollars, we find out that it weakened by around 6.4 per cent, i.e. from \$2.853 to

\$2.685. But we have to take into consideration that the dollar itself was up against all other currencies by 11.3 per cent during 1983 according to the trade weighted index of exchange rates compiled by National Westminster Bank. If the JD was constant during the year, the dollar should have become more expensive accordingly. The fact that it rose against the JD by only 6.4 per cent is an evidence that the JD itself must have risen by around 2.7 per cent against all major currencies of the world taken as a whole.

In this regard, 1983 was not

the exception. The JD was rising steadily, at least since the Smithsonian agreement on Dec. 18, 1971, when the JD central rate was set at \$3.11, or 321.43 for the dollar.

According to Natwest index, the dollar rose since then by 56 per cent, which should have reduced the dollar equivalency to around 510. The present going middle rate for the dollar, according to the Central Bank of Jordan daily exchange rates bulletin, is 373.5 only, an indication that the dinar rose since December 1971 by 33.9 per cent in 12 years, or at a compound annual rate of around 2.5 per cent P.A. exceeded only by the advancement of the currencies of Switzerland, West Germany, USA, Japan and certain Arab oil producing countries.

This fact, i.e. the persistent strengthening of the JD, has far-reaching economic consequences some of which are positive and others are negative. Following are some apparent consequences:

1. Import activity is subsidised and encouraged. "After all we are an importing country."

2. export activity is penalised and discouraged;

3. government proceeds from foreign aid are reduced;

4. capital flight is not justified and is automatically pushed;

5. nominal interest rate on JD's should be lower than the international average by 2.5 percentage points.

All these effects of a strong JD did take place and are facts of life in Jordan: Imports mushroomed, exports are crippled, the Treasury deficit is accumulating, and the banking

system is dashing ahead of the economy, with deposits growing at three times the rate of growth in gross national product.

The Jordanian dinar was, and still is, a strong currency beyond doubt, attractive for savings, and a hard currency readily convertible to foreign exchange to finance the importation of capital and consumption goods and services.

It is worthwhile to look back from time to time to what we are doing, and make sure that it is what we want done in the circumstances.



Palestinians under Israel: Unwritten official discrimination

Strangers in their own homeland

By David K. Shieler

Poor housing

THE ARABS of Israel are torn between their country and their people.

As much as Jews, they are citizens of the state, with the rights to vote, to equality before the law, to the economic benefits of a social welfare system.

In practice, however, they are aliens in their own land. As Muslims or Christians, they cannot feel wholly part of a Jewish state. As an Arab minority in a country at war with an Arab majority in the region, they suffer from suspicion, surveillance and discrimination.

They are often stopped by policemen on the streets, summoned for interrogation, searched thoroughly at border stations and denied employment in the extensive military industries.

"The first priority is for Jews, because it is a Jewish state," said Walid Sadiq, an Arab who served in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament. "And after, if there remains something, it is for Arab."

Israeli Arabs, numbering about 650,000, are those who were allowed to stay and chose to do so during the 1948 war, while other Palestinians were expelled or fled to Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the Gaza Strip or the West Bank.

Arab affiliation

Very few of those who stayed seem to regret it, although many identify closely with the Arab world and especially with other Palestinians.

Nakhle Shakar, a 33-year-old Arab civil engineer, grew up in the seaside town of Jaffa, now mostly a crumbling shell of a once-thriving city of Arabs and Jews. He remembers being paid half a pound Friday nights to light the candles in the synagogue across the street.

"I had good relations with Jews," he said. "I have many friends who are Jews. I began my life living with the Jews. I speak Hebrew like the Jews. But I feel myself an Arab. I speak Arabic at home. I eat like the Arabs. I have my church."

He added: "In Jaffa there is a very strange situation. The Arabs speak Hebrew like the Jews. They put on the same clothes, they have the same habits. But when I ask myself who am I, I always turn back to my origins. I am an Arab — a Palestinian Arab. I am an Israeli. I have rights."

Munir Diab, who runs a community centre in Tamra, an Arab village in Galilee, said: "I have to explain very sensitive things to my son. I try to be as clear and accurate as possible. I have to explain to the boy that on the one hand he's Israeli, on the other he's connected to the Palestinian people. I don't want him to be torn."

Mr. Sadiq said: "I am a Palestinian and an Israeli. My fate, my task, is to build a model that will enable both sides to come together."

For many Arabs, this means reducing the gap in living standards.

The average Arab household in urban areas had only about 70 per cent of the income of its Jewish counterpart in 1982, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Arabs, who generally have larger families and poorer housing than the Jews, suffer considerable overcrowding, the figures show. In 1982 there were more than three persons per room in 32.9 per cent of the Arab homes and in 1.3 per cent of the Jewish households. In 1981, 12.7 per cent of the Arab households had telephones, compared with 65.6 per cent of all households in the country.

"The figures speak for themselves," wrote Alouph Hareven, a former army intelligence officer who is now a scholar at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem. In the introduction to a book he edited on the Arab minority, he said: "In the population as a whole the minority are one in six. In Israel's universities there are about 6,000 Jews in academic positions, and about 200 Arabs; one out of 300. There has never been an Arab Supreme Court justice. No large economic institution in Israel is headed by an Arab."

Arab mayors complain that the government, which pays the major share of municipal services, provides smaller budgets to Arab towns than to Jewish towns.

The Arab city of Nazareth receives the equivalent of \$629,400 per capita, compared with \$1,688 per capita in Upper Nazareth, the largely Jewish city next to it. The Arab town of Kfar Kana gets \$231,17 per capita, while the neighbouring Jewish town of Pardes Hana receives \$1,540,90 per capita.

Jaffa was the largest Arab city in the country in 1948. Now its dwindling Arab section, which has been incorporated into the Tel Aviv municipality, looks like a war zone.

Mr. Shakar says that the Israeli authorities deny Arabs building permits and that whenever an Arab family moves out of a building, the government bricks up the apartment, waits until the building is empty, then demolishes it so that other Arabs cannot move in.

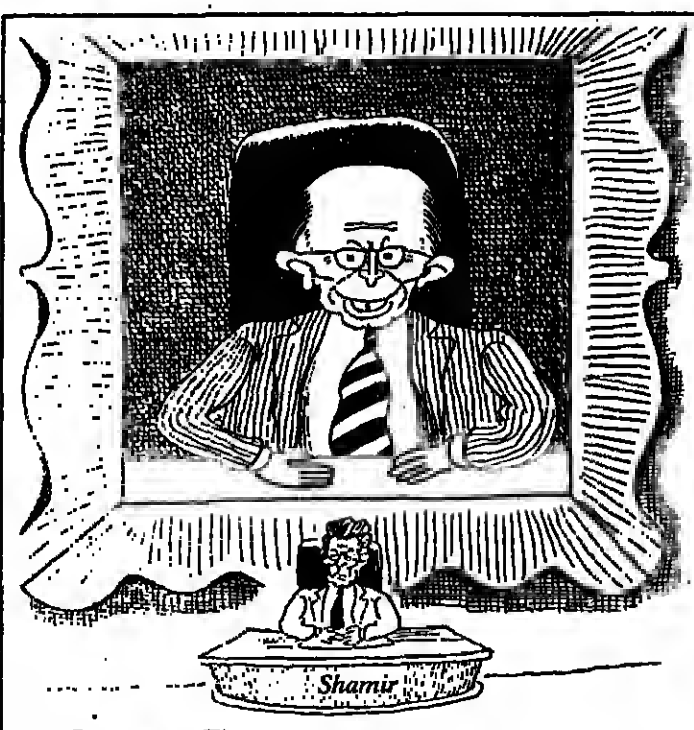
Yigal Griffl, a deputy mayor of Tel Aviv who is responsible for housing, denied that the aim was to decrease the Arab population. But the fact remains that elegant stone houses are bulldozed into rubble, leaving scars of vacant lots.

Jews favour discrimination

Many Jews seem to favour discrimination against Arabs.

In a sample of 1,223 Jewish adults surveyed in 1981 by Mina Tsemach, an Israeli pollster, most endorsed giving preference to Jews in education, jobs and welfare benefits. Only 28.9 per cent said Jews should never be favoured in admittance to universities and 70.3 per cent endorsed varying degrees of preference for Jews. Of all of those interviewed, 31.2 per cent said Jews should be favoured in all cases.

Much of the discrimination is built into law. Better child welfare payments, subsidised loans for housing and other benefits are available to those who have had at least one family member in the



army, excluding almost all Arabs, who are exempt from the draft and whose offers to enlist are rarely accepted.

Many in the small Druze minority, do army service and receive the benefits.

An Arab may occasionally qualify if his grandfather served as a policeman under the British, for example, but the general effect is to create a dual system of aid.

Israeli officials justify this by saying that Jews sacrifice at least three years of earning power to military service, while their Arab counterparts are making money. But last March a government-sponsored bill was passed giving similar benefits to yeshiva students, who do not serve in the army for religious reasons. A challenge to the law is pending.

Since military duty is virtually universal for Jewish men and women, not serving means not fully taking part in the society.

As one Arab engineer explained, the few Arabs who do try to join the army, and who are almost inevitably turned down, bear "a double shame," a stigma among the Arabs and a rejection by the Jews.

"When Jews went to the army," said Halim Endrawos of the Arab village of Tarsihia, "Arabs went to the fields, picked the fruit, worked in the gas stations — that is national service. Instead of taking a rifle and going to kill Arabs, I helped here."

Shin Beth there

Remaining in civilian life, many Arabs say they feel themselves under close surveillance by the Shin Beth, the Israeli secret police.

It is widely believed by both Arabs and Jews that Shin Beth clearance is needed for Arabs who wish to enter professions considered politically sensitive, such as teaching.

Politically militant Arabs are admitted to high-level engineering courses at the Technion, near Haifa. But once they graduate, Arabs are practically barred from using their skills, since most of the country's engineering work

involves military industry. Similarly, the Shin Beth seems to keep a close eye on Arab activism and political organisation.

Mr. Shakar said he had been repeatedly summoned for interrogation since he began helping to run a group protesting poor living conditions.

Many innocent Arabs naturally become the targets of the authorities' anxiety about terrorism. After a bomb goes off, Arabs, not Jews, are rounded up for questioning. At the entrance to Ben-Gurion International Airport, soldiers stop and search Arabs, not Jews.

Recently, Mr. Endrawos said, he was stopped by two policemen as he was going to catch a plane. "The took our suitcases and made rags out of the things," he said. "They called to their friends and said, 'Come see the little Arabs.' I felt for the first time that I was an Arab of the 20th class."

His son, Zohar, 25, said he was held for hours at the Israeli Embassy in Rome, where he was studying when he went to renew his passport. When he returned to Israel he was held at the airport for three hours, he said. Several weeks later, he added, he was interrogated for 48 hours by the Shin Beth.

"At the beginning of the investigation the interrogator told me, 'I have no legal basis to hold you, but I want to break that mind set,'" he said. "Every Palestinian Arab who lives in Israel feels free to express his political opinions, and I think that is the mind set he wanted to break. He wanted to break me as deterrence."

He limped in his right leg and was a prisoner of war in Syria in 1973," he added. "He said he was tortured in Syria and wanted to do the same to me. He said they pulled out his fingernails. He said, 'From a physical standpoint I won't torture you, but from a psychological standpoint we will. We'll hit you a little and you'll faint and we'll give you only a little water, and from a physical standpoint it won't do much, but from a psychological standpoint it will leave its mark.'" — New York Times.

U.S.-Israeli alliance: Things it can mean

THERE HAS been considerable discussion lately regarding "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel. There has been little clarification, however, of what precisely this could entail.

"Strategic cooperation" could be a broad U.S.-Israeli programme, which might include the following steps:

Policy: Coordination of objectives, strategies and tactics.

Stockpiling supplies: "Pre-positioning" of U.S. defence equipment, ammunition and fuel in Israel for possible use in a regional crisis.

Medical support: Arrangements for United States use of Israeli hospitals in an emergency.

Port facilities: Use of Haifa as a port facility for the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Tactical airfields: U.S. air force use of Israeli runways and tactical aircraft ground support equipment.

Strategic airfields: Construction of a special Israeli facility for U.S. Strategic Projection Force aircraft.

Lebanese Army Supplies: Trans-shipment of U.S. supplies to Lebanon overland from Israel.

Airlift/Sealift Defence: Israeli protection of vulnerable U.S. military airlift and sealift vessels from hostile forces in the eastern Mediterranean during a crisis.

Canal security: Israeli support to the United States and Egypt to protect sea lanes through the Suez Canal during crisis.

Lebanon: U.S.-Israeli cooperation to stabilise the military

balance in Lebanon; U.S.-Israeli political cooperation to advance reconciliation among Lebanese factions.

Intelligence: Sharing of U.S. and Israeli data and analyses on Soviet, Syrian, and radical forces movements in the Middle East.

Maintenance: Israeli maintenance and overhaul of U.S. aircraft and ships in the eastern Mediterranean to raise U.S. operational readiness.

Defence against submarines: Cooperation in anti-submarine warfare, by increasing Israeli ASW capabilities and operating U.S. ASW equipment out of Israeli facilities.

Terrorism: Enhancing U.S.-Israel cooperation in the struggle against international terrorist organisations and operations.

Joint exercises: Coordinated U.S. and Israeli air and naval peacetime manoeuvres to develop and perfect joint procedures.

Defence industries: Coordinated U.S.-Israeli defensive industrial base planning to enhance wartime "surge" production capability.

Research and development: Israeli defence firms have made significant advances in research areas of potential importance to the U.S. armed forces. Cooperation in industrial R & D could benefit both countries.

Third-area cooperation: Joint projects to enhance economic development and security, planning in Third World countries.

This article appeared in the Near East Report, a Washington-based Zionist publication.

Hard times for Sidon

By Jonathan Wright
Reuter

SIDON — Times are hard in South Lebanon, say the people who live and work under Israeli occupation there.

Jobs are scarce, business is slack, travel is difficult and often dangerous and people feel a growing sense of isolation from Beirut and the rest of the country.

At the Awali bridge, the South's main link with the world, trucks loaded with raw materials for industry wait in line for up to six days before crossing.

On Sidon's seafront, under-erected fishermen grumble at the Israeli military governor's restrictions on where they can cast their nets.

At roadside stalls, farmers whose traditional markets are inaccessible sell off oranges and lemons at rock-bottom prices.

Uncertain about the future, the southerners are saving for a rainy day. Investment is down.

Roadside bombs planted by an underground resistance organisation are a hazard.

In the Shi'ite Muslim villages, where Israeli rule is most fiercely opposed, mullahs lead the faithful in protests against detentions, stoning Israeli patrols and blocking roads.

Palestinian refugees, stripped of political power by the Israeli invasion in 1982, live off charity or off relatives with jobs abroad.

For the economy of the South, the turning-point was the introduction of strict security at Awali two months ago after a suicide bomber blew up an Israeli military building in the southern port of Tyre.

Mohammad Zaatari, president of the Sidon Chamber of Commerce, said this had caused shortages of basic goods and put up transport costs two or threefold.

His fruit-packing firm has cut back its workforce from 1,300 to 800. Unemployment rose again with the release of about 3,500 Palestinian and Lebanese detainees from the Israeli detention camp at Ansar.

Shopkeepers complain about illegal competition from industrial and consumer goods imported duty-free through the port of Haifa, Mr. Zaatari said. Ibrahim Makkawi, manager of

the Safa Citrus Corporation in Sidon, said his men were afraid to work overtime. "Now they want to be home before dark," he said.

The company is paying farmers 25 per cent less than it used to because of higher costs in getting their crops to markets in the Arab World, he added.

Mohammad Ghaddar, a builders' merchant and official in the Shi'ite organisation Amal, said his turnover was down from \$31,000 to \$5,000 a day because he did not have the goods to sell.

Cement was out of stock last month because the sea was too rough to unload the ship bringing it from north Lebanon. Negotiations are still underway.

Sidon's 5,000 fishermen, who once fished all along the Lebanese coast, are now confined to a 10-kilometre stretch and may not go more than four kilometres off shore.

The restrictions are apparently designed to prevent fishermen using their boats to smuggle in weapons.

The southerners are reckoning on the Israelis pulling out soon and every military move they make is closely observed.

But the Israelis have failed to find reliable allies in the South and Israeli officials say the Lebanese Army, hard-pressed around Beirut, is not yet ready to take their place.

In Sidon Port, Abu Arida, who controls 500 armed men, maintains some kind of law and order on behalf of the Israelis.

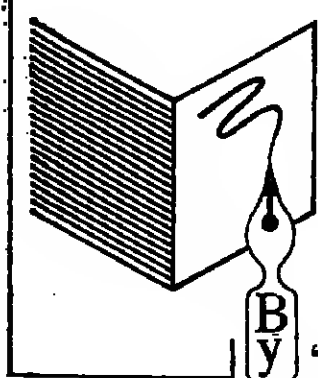
The policy of Amal, the main Shi'ite group, is to avoid all contact with the Israeli but not to conduct military operations against their forces.

Asked the constant attacks on Israeli troops, Mr. Ghaddar said: "We sympathise with what these people are doing. If the Israelis stay on, we may have to turn to military methods too."

The mullah in the Shi'ite village of Kfar Melki said the Israeli presence should be resisted by all available means.

Outside the mosque, a crowd of girls were chanting "death to America and Israel" in protest against an Israeli detention campaign in their village. The night before, five of their relatives were shot in the legs during a running battle with Israeli troops who tried to take away some 40 suspects.

مكتبة من الأمل



AMMAN NOTEBOOK

By 'Inad Khairallah

THE OTHER DAY I was coaxed into attending a diplomatic party. "Coaxed," because I believe in the old saying: "Avoid diplomatic parties, for only a few can ever enjoy them?" That is, if you are not a diplomat yourself. I had no forewarning this time that it was going to be a gathering of nations' representatives among whom one had better be careful of everything he would do, from crossing his legs to sipping a drink.

Invitation to this party gave me no inkling of the things in store for me. "What are you doing tomorrow evening?" came a most casual query from an acquaintance of mine, who happened to be the second-in-command in an embassy in Amman. Nothing special, I answered, wondering whether he wanted to entrust me with the job of driving down his relative to the airport or something like that. "Well, why don't you drop in at our place?" he suggested. "We are having a small get-together." I said okay and he gave me his card with an elaborate sketch on the reverse side on how to reach his apartment.

So, there I was the next day, driving my hattered battleship of a car to the parking lot of a plush building in one of the elite areas of Amman. Dozens of Cadillacs, Buicks, Jaguars, Rovers, Saabs and Mercedeses were already parked there and it would be an understatement to say I had misgivings about the appearance of my car among the lot, but what the hell, I thought, my battered car was all I could afford and more.

I could feel the looks of contempt by the chauffeurs of the cars already parked there, in a tight circle at a corner, as I got out of my car. I resisted the temptation to shout at them that, after all, it was my own car I was driving whereas each one of them was driving someone else's. "Your own gums are better than someone's teeth," goes the old saying.

I opened the glovebox of my car, pulled out the carefully wrapped bottle of my favourite drink and, balancing it on the bonnet, made a big show of looking at the four doors of the car (in fact, none of them worked) and, relieving the bottle, entered the building with a defiant look.

From the sketch on the back of

my friends' (sorry, acquaintance's) card I knew his apartment was somewhere on the fourth floor, and once I reached the floor it would not be difficult to locate the right door. I thought, especially that a party would be on full swing. I made my labourious way up — the elevator did not respond to my summons — to the designated floor. But instead of the music and laughter that I expected to guide me to the right door, a silence which resembled a funeral parlour greeted me.

I located the apartment somehow and, transferring my favourite bottle to my left arm, rang the door bell. The door was opened before the chimes could die down and there materialised my host and his charming wife. I wished them good evening, and stepped in to shake hands, although the bottle clutched under my arm made the greeting process a little awkward.

In the meantime, a boy of about 15, apparently the house servant specially dressed for the occasion, reached for my non-existent coat and realised his folly a second later. I gave him an apologetic smile for my forgetfulness for not carrying an overcoat to entrust him with. The boy just turned away, and I got the impression that a guest without an overcoat at a party was not worth even having his smile returned.

Shelving this line of thoughts, I asked my boy now friend where the drinks table was. I could see he was a little taken aback by my question and I hastened to correct him and I did not need a drink so soon but would like to get rid of the burden under my arm. "You did not have to bring that," he complained wryly. But I silenced him with a recitation of my old belief in the BYOB (bring your own bottle) system at most of the get-togethers to which I go.

Relieving me of my burden and handing it over to the servant boy, my host led me to his living room where some eight to 10 people were already seated, sipping drinks and listening to music. I could guess from the sober, serious tone of the music that it had to be one of those numberless symphonies one used to hear a lot about, but which I personally could never enjoy.

Those diplomats and their rather refined world of parties

My friend did the prefatory introductions with just the name of the persons and leaving me to my own devices to find out what they were. After making a careful study of the people, who were wearing clothes resembling Pierre Cardin, Christian Dior, Ted Lapidus and Yves Saint-Laurent, I had a strong suspicion growing within me as I made a closer scrutiny of the crowd, almost every one of whom appeared to be keen on listening to the music but also taking the opportunity to study the others.

I silently kicked myself and cursed my friend as the realisation dawned on me that I had wandered into a diplomatic gathering: the kick was for my own shortcomings in not ascertaining in advance that it was going to be of the nature it turned out to be, and the curse was aimed at my host for not telling me so.

I contemplated the idea of sneaking out but the thought that it would be an injustice to the host dismissed that temptation. Since I was partly to blame for landing myself into the situation, I might as well go along and stay on for a decent duration, I decided. "When rape is inevitable, one might as well lie back and relax," says another old saying I know. "I am sure we have met before," came a statement from the lady sitting next to me, and I was reminded of the ferocious matron of the ladies hostel of our college during my old days. "I think we met at the... ambassador's party," she guessed.

A assured the lady that I did not attend the function she was referring to, so there was no possibility of her having met me there. "Oh... then maybe it was at the charity bazaar at the Sports City," she guessed again, and I winced at her persistent efforts to associate me with the diplomatic community.

I was not a diplomat nor worked for an embassy, and hence I did not have the pleasure of attending any of such events, I told her, and suggested she might have seen me under some other circumstances. "It is possible," she conceded, and after a pause asked: "By the way, what do you do?"

Had I wanted to tell her about my various occupations and professions it would probably take the whole time of the party and some more. So, I told her simply that I was working for an international company. She wanted to know what our company was engaged in, and suddenly I had an urge to tell her I had resigned so that no further questions would be forthcoming.

The timely intervention of our

host saved me from the situation with a query as to what I would like to drink. I excused myself to the lady, got up, and gripping my friend's elbow none too gently, steered him to corner and demanded why the hell he did not tell me it was not "just a get-together."

"I thought you would have enjoyed meeting all these people," he contended in a whisper with furtive glances around.

I was about to brief him on my belief in the old saying about diplomatic parties but had to change my mind because a most distinguished-looking gentleman, obviously a senior diplomat at one of the embassies of the five permanent member countries of the U.N. Security Council, approached us with a broad smile. I let go of my friend's elbow and told him most jovially I would like that drink he offered but he had better make it strong. Rubbing his elbow and with a painful smile at the newcomer, my host used the opportunity to give me the slip.

The new-comer greeted me and started a commentary on one of the paintings on the wall. I was no expert on paintings either, but he seemed to know what he was talking about. So, I let him ramble on. He might have noticed my apparent apathy, otherwise he would not have switched subjects so swiftly to ask me: "How long have you been in this country?" as if determined not to let me go now that he had managed to corner me.

"Quite a few years," I told him, guessing that he has mistaken me for a foreign diplomat. He squinted at me and gave a throaty laugh as if in recognition of my evasive answer as another one of diplomatic manoeuvres. "How do you like it here?" came the next question, and I said, well, it was pleasant, and looked around the hall, which by then had swelled to a sizeable crowd.

I spotted the host steering his way through the crowd with his boy carrying the drinks tray. And this gave me the right chance to slip away from the connoisseur of paintings and reach for a much wanted drink.

My host gave me an encouraging smile and I suspected he was gritting his teeth under it. I bowed to him the Japanese style and moved away.

I decided it would be wiser to wander around rather than being stuck in the international company. I could feel the curious glances at me, which I was sure were inspired not by my serious looks but rather by the fading sports jacket and trousers and the semi-polished shoes (I had run out of polish when I was halfway through

polishing my shoes for the evening) and my tie-less neck.

There were several knots of people, all engaged in the most animated conversation. I could overhear some of the ladies complaining about their problems with schools for their children, and how easier it was in some other country (where their husbands were assigned to earlier, needless to say it aloud), commenting on the weather and problems with traffic in Amman.

It was one of those snatches about traffic which jolted me to realise that the lady was right to have insisted she had met me before. The encounter, I recollected, was not in the pleasant environs of a diplomatic function but at a traffic junction where she tried to overtake me from the wrong side. I had screamed at her through my car window, cursing those who taught her driving and those who gave her a driving licence. I could vividly recollect the fury she suppressed as she drove off.

I had better beat it, I thought, before she could remember the right instance we had met. And the reminder that I was at pains to correct her that we did not meet anywhere else made me adopt a resolution to keep my big mouth shut on occasions.

I threw glances around the hall, and there she was, listening to an oration by another distinguished looking individual who had something of a duke about him. She suddenly looked my way and I jerked my eyes away, trying to put in an appearance of being casual. And I guess it was my mistake.

I could sense from the sudden lift of her face that the realisation had dawned on her too, and it appeared to me she was looking for her husband so that they could join forces and confront me. And the husband had more the reason to take an active interest in me, decided, especially if he had anything to do with her driving lessons.

The only option left to me was a disappearing act. I thought, and once again scanned the whole hall to ensure that if I left I would not be missing anything sensational.

I wound my way through the crowd heading for the door but was disappointed to find my host engaged in the most serious discussion about the procedures involved in obtaining duty-free goods. I could see that his ardent listeners were apparently new to the country and my friend was using the opportunity to display his familiarity with the local scene, as it were.

It seemed a pity to disturb him. So, I decided to give him another five minutes before I break the

news that I had to leave on an urgent errand which I suddenly remembered.

Keeping an alert eye for the lady and her husband I manoeuvred myself into a corner. There was already a couple there and I just smiled at them and pretended that I was most interested in a wall painting. I hoped the squinting diplomat would not spot me studying a painting and start another barrage at me.

I happened to glance at the couple near me and saw the woman gesturing and whispering something to her escort. She was obviously referring to the source of the music which was a battered piece of equipment, which one would think not befitting to adorn the residence of a diplomat.

The woman was talking in a language I could not follow but it was apparent that she was commenting on how miserly the host was, judging from what appeared to be his reluctance to buy an expensive piece of music equipment. I wanted to remind her that not every foreign diplomat in the country was paid so handsomely to afford expensive luxuries and that, in case, it was none of her business.

A sudden tap on my shoulder made me start and I found the most dreaded lady, armed with a fresh drink in her hand, confronting me. "You are enjoying yourself alone, eh," she said and the poor, miserable me could do nothing else other than nod and look around for her husband, who I was sure, would pitch in his lot once the wife started questioning me about the cursing episode. I could not find anyone around us other than the other couple curiously looking at the music equipment.

I wanted to tell the lady to get it over with, fast, and save me the mental agony. Somehow, I found the courage to ask her whether she has made up her mind about where she had seen me before. "No, I am sure it was someone else," she replied.

I sighed with relief and changed my mind about leaving the party. I even answered her questions about my employers and what the company was doing and was about to fetch new drinks when I noticed she was fluttering her eyelashes and trying to convey something to somebody behind me. Before I could turn around a booming voice was heard: "Where is the guy you have been talking about, honey?"

Perhaps now you know why I am not exactly very enthusiastic about attending diplomatic parties.

A new home for ACOR

Ever since 1968 when it established its centre in Jordan, the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) has distinguished itself both by its high standard of scholarship and by its dynamic, public-spirited activities. For 15 years, from a small rented building in Jabal Amman, ACOR has provided a variety of services, both professional and amateur, as well as to interested members of the public in Jordan through a broad research and education programme.

It has accommodated annual visiting professors and provided guest facilities for other scholars. It has sponsored or assisted in excavations and surveys at an average rate of some 15 projects per year and has assisted the Department of Antiquities and other foreign archaeological institutes on salvage digs. It has provided annual appointments or permanent staff to teach courses at Jordan's universities, and has sponsored public lectures, courses, exhibitions and field trips, working closely in this respect with the Friends of Archaeology Club and cultural centres in Amman.

Bigger and better space

With all these activities and more, ACOR has found it needs a bigger and better space to work in. To build and equip a new permanent home in Amman, ACOR and its parent umbrella organisation, the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), earlier this year launched a two-pronged effort in Jordan and the United States to raise a total of \$3 million from private contributions.

About \$1 million would go to construct a permanent ACOR building on a plot of land near the University of Jordan that has been donated by the Jordan Government. The balance would fund a permanent endowment to provide ACOR with a solid, long-term financial capability to expand its broad range of services to archaeology in Jordan and the Middle East.

A Jordanian-American committee, established in Jordan and the United States to coordinate the fundraising effort, has as its most immediate target the sum required to start construction of the new ACOR building this fall.

Crown Prince Hassan is Patron of the Committee, which is chaired by Prince Raad bin Zeid and includes the director of ACOR in Amman, Dr. David McCree, as well as prominent Jordanian and

American businessmen, officials and community leaders.

Coordinating the American side of the fundraising campaign is Dr. James Sauer, president of ASOR and a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, who served for a number of years as ACOR's director in Amman.

Including the value of the land and a \$200,000 grant from the United States Agency for International Development, a total of over \$700,000 has been raised so far, with another \$250,000 pledged. The engineering plans for the three-story, 2,700-square-metre building have been drawn up at cost price by a public-spirited Jordanian consulting firm, Habib Associates.

Residential facilities

The building will include residential facilities for 25 people and the director, an expanded library, a conference hall, a small archaeological and ethnographic museum, plus ample working and office space.

In much of its work, ACOR typifies the valuable role that foreign archaeological institutes play in Jordan. The other main institutes include:

The British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, headed by Crystal M. Bennett, first established a presence in Amman in 1967 and was formally opened as an institute funded by the British Academy in 1973. Its library, hostel and technical facilities serve several hundred Jordanian and foreign archaeologists and students every year.

The German Protestant Institute for the Archaeology of the Holy Land opened an office in Amman in April 1982, though German scholars have been working in Jordan through the Institute's Jerusalem facility for many years. Its new resident director is Dr. Axel Knauf.

The Institute Francaise d'Archéologie du Proche-Orient (IFAPO) established its permanent Amman office three years ago. Headed by Francois Villeneuve, IFAPO will lend assistance to some 14 archaeological projects to be carried out by French teams in 1984.

The Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan does not maintain a permanent office and facilities, but nevertheless reflects the growing involvement of Spanish scholars in Jordanian archaeology. Visiting Spanish archaeologists use the facilities of the Spanish Cultural Centre in Amman — Jordan Magazine.

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3 first division clubs crash in English F.A. Cup

Holder United go out to lowly Bournemouth

LONDON (R) — Mighty Manchester United nosedived ignominiously out of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup when they crashed 2-0 at third division Bournemouth on Saturday.

Two second half goals in as many minutes by Milton Graham and Ian Thompson sent United tumbling to a third round defeat just eight months after they lifted the trophy so emphatically at Wembley last May.

It is the second time in three weeks United have lost to third division opposition. Last month they were beaten by Oxford in a League Cup fourth round second replay.

United's grip on the silverware was slowly but surely broken by humble Bournemouth, who hustled and hustled them to defeat in the opening match of their defence.

Graham rammed home the first after 61 minutes when United goalkeeper Gary Bailey dropped Chris Sulley's corner. Thompson added the second within seconds, turning home a free kick leaving Bailey helpless.

Other first division casualties included managerless Arsenal, who lost 3-2 at second division Middlesbrough, and Queen's Park Rangers, who crashed 2-1 to another second division side Huddersfield.

Neither were United, with central defenders Gordon McQueen and Kevin Moran both out injured but with England skipper Bryan Robson recalled after a four-match absence, much of a match for Bournemouth at Dean Court.

The third division side hinted they were about to cause the upset of the day before the interval

when Graham watched his looping header drop onto United's bar. After that, Atkinson's star-studded side never looked capable of controlling the game.

Southampton and Everton emerged as possible dark horses for the trophy when they triumphed in two of the five all-first division clashes.

A Steve Moran goal four minutes from time carried 1976 winners Southampton to a surprise 2-1 win at Brian Clough's Nottingham Forest. He swooped to clinch his side's win after Forest's Paul Harrison equalised Moran's 71st minute effort.

And second half goals from Andy Gray and Alan Irwin swept Everton to a 2-1 win at Stoke while Watford fought back from 2-1 down to draw 2-2 at Luton. John Barnes and Maurice Johnson scoring after Emeka Nwajioji and Brian Stein had fired Luton ahead.

But Tottenham, winners in 1981 and 1982, survived a harrowing time at second division neighbours Fulham, where England goalkeeper Ray Clemence was carried off in the second half.

Defender Graham Roberts deputised in the Tottenham goal and the first division outfit, whose League form has slumped in recent weeks, hung on for a creditable 1-1 draw against Fulham's injury-hit side.

Fourth-division Blackpool completed a black day for Manchester when they knocked out

second division City 2-1.

Middlesbrough, managed by former City manager Malcolm Allison, battled out a dramatic five-goal thriller with Arsenal.

The Londoners twice hit back to equalise the tie. Tomy Woodcock levelling Gary Macdonald's fifth minute goal in the first half and Scotland's Charlie Nicholas netting seconds after Paul Surgeue had restored Middlesbrough's lead in the second. Mike Baxter carried the second division club into the fourth round with a 70th minute winner.

But Rangers were never in the hunt at Huddersfield, who went 2-1 through Mark Lillis and Kevin Stonehouse before England utility man Jim Gregory replied in the dying minutes.

Two players were sent off as Rangers and Aberdeen finished 1-1 in the Scottish Premier Division's top match Saturday, but Motherwell produced the day's biggest surprise when they held Celtic to a 2-2 draw.

Celtic fell behind to Stewart Rafferty's 11th minute goal but Frank McGarvey equalised 12 minutes later when he hammered home from 21 metres.

Paul McStay shot Celtic into the lead 12 minutes from time and the points looked safe before Motherwell's Andy Dorman grabbed a shock equaliser four minutes later.

Rangers' Ally Dawson and Eric Black of Aberdeen were dismissed for fighting in the first half of their bruising encounter. Davy Cooper netted from the penalty spot after 47 minutes to give Rangers the lead before John Hewitt equalised after 68 minutes.



Al Faisali (darker shirt) breaking up a Ramtha attack during the Premier Division match held at the Sports City Stadium Friday. Faisali won the match 1-0 (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan')

Faisali defeats Ramtha

AMMAN (J.T.) — As the Faisali-Ramtha Premier Division soccer match ended Friday evening at the Sports City stadium with 1-0 defeat of Ramtha, police were forced to intervene and use tear gas to break up a melee that was triggered by a fight involving a Ramtha soccer club member and Mr. Adnan Abu Jaafar, a Jordanian Football Association (JFA) official. Al Rai newspaper reported Saturday.

The dispute appeared to have centered on a decision by the referee ending the match after allowing four and a half minutes of injury time.

Referee Abdul Karim Abu Ayyash said that he took into account the injury time in full before he blew the final whistle to end the match, and this came soon after a

side-kick by a Ramtha player. According to Mr. Abu Jaafar the fight started by a physical assault on himself by the Ramtha club member who wanted to force the referee to extend injury time.

However, the Ramtha coach, Mr. Abdul Majeed Samara, said that he will file an official complaint about the result of Friday's match to JFA because, he said, the goal was scored by a player from an offside position and the time allowed for the match was not yet over when the referee ended the match.

If the JFA does not find a solution to the problem, he said the Ramtha team will have to withdraw from the league. Mr. Samara said.

Following the Premier Division season, the Ramtha club team is

expected to fly to Czechoslovakia where its members are expected to undergo physiotherapy treatment. Al Rai said.

It was also announced by Ramtha Football Club on Saturday that the club is seeking the services of Maclean, the Scottish soccer coach who was previously the national soccer coach.

The club will make contacts with Maclean who is now in Africa to approach him on the subject. Mr. Samara said. If Maclean accepts he will succeed Mr. Blues, Mr. Samara said.

If Maclean declines, Mr. Samara said the club will have to approach a Brazilian coach through the offices of Mohammad Samara who will be taking part in a training course organized by Brazilian coaches.

National squash team prepares for Asian meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — A training camp for the national squash team started Saturday at the Hussein Youth City in preparation for the forthcoming Asian Squash Championships. The camp is supervised by Mr. Ibrahim Abu Jbara. The national team is being trained by Fahmi Jol of Pakistan. Representing the national Jordanian team will be Hamed Al Said, Nidal Oaref, Iyad Kamal, Mohammad Murr and Yusef Soufan.

Also taking part in practices are Mazen Safwan, Ramzi Tabbat and Wa'el Tabbat who will participate in the singles events.

Asian Squash Federation representative, General Jankizi arrived in Amman on Saturday to supervise the arrangements for Jordan Squash Federation prior to

the start of the second Asian Squash Championships on Jan. 15 which is hosted by Jordan. Jordan Squash Federation Chairman Jawdat Abdul Mumtaz said.

Two international referees from Pakistan accompanied Mr. Jankizi to prepare for the referees' training course, due to take place at the same time as the championships.

Meanwhile Director General of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour has donated 28 air tickets to the Asian teams taking part in the tournament.

Tickets were distributed amongst the teams of Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Lebanon. Flight tickets to other teams members who do not benefit from the free tickets will be reduced to 50 per cent.

Windies to field 4 fast bowlers against Australia

MELBOURNE (R) — The West Indian cricketers are expected to use four fast bowlers in the opening triangular one-day cricket series match against Australia here on Sunday.

Manager Wes Hall said the four-pronged pace attack, headed by Michael Holding and Malcolm Marshall would be "something to reckon with."

"Michael is now using a shorter run-up and is bowling better than ever. He's now very deceptive," Hall said.

Wayne Daniel, who returned to the West Indian side last year after a seven-year break from international cricket, and Joel Garner are expected to complete the West Indian fast bowling line-up.

Captain Clive Lloyd said he was almost certain wicketkeeper Jeff

Dujon would be fit to play. Dujon did not play in the West Indies victory over a Victorian country eleven on Friday because of torn knee ligaments.

Lloyd said his side was confident of winning but was not complacent about the match.

"Australia has a very fine side and they will be hard to beat," he said. "If our players can get the runs we will be confident — we just want to win."

Australian captain Kim Hughes said his side could take some time to adjust to the one-day game after its 2-1 defeat of Pakistan in their recent five-test series.

"It has been a hard test series for us and it may take a while for us to get our rhythm in the one-day games," he said.

Caulkins wins 200m medley in Austin swimming

AUSTIN, Texas (R) — Tracy Caulkins, U.S. record holder in the 200 metre individual medley, beat Kathleen Nord of East Germany in her specialty Friday on the second day of an international swimming meeting here.

But East German world record holder Ute Geweniger scored a big win in the women's 100 metre breaststroke during Friday night's events at the University of Texas.

Caulkins, who won the Pan American gold medal in the 200 metre individual medley last summer, forged an early lead over Nord and held on to win in 2:16.44. Nord finished in 2:16.62.

"It felt great to win," Caulkins said. "I knew I had to be aggressive and tough. I wasn't even going to come to this meet, but this felt good."

Caulkins was treated for an infected cyst under her arm earlier this week.

In the 100 metre breaststroke, Geweniger beat Japan's Hiroko Nagasaki in a winning time of 1:09.42. The race was close for 75 metres before the powerful East

German pulled ahead in the closing metres.

"I was pleased to swim against (Nagasaki) because I knew that this would be my only chance to see her before the Olympics," Geweniger said. "It is good to swim so well in the beginning of the year."

Geweniger is ranked number one in the world in the event and Nagasaki sixth.

Hladky Josef of Czechoslovakia took the men's 200 metres individual medley in 2:15.91 ahead of Bill Barrett of the United States.

Andy Astbury of the United States won the men's 200-metre freestyle in 1:51.68, edging out Dirk Richter of East Germany by a hundredth of a second.

Tiffany Cohen of the United States scored a mild upset in the women's 200-metre freestyle, edging Kristin Otto of East Germany by one one-hundredth of a second with a winning time of 2:10.83. Cohen is ranked number one in the world in the 400 metre freestyle.

Holder bundled out of WCT World Doubles

LONDON (R) — Holders Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland and Hungary's Balazs Taroczy saw their hopes of retaining the World Championship Tennis (WCT) World Doubles title vanish here Friday night when they were beaten 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1 by American pair Peter Fleming and Fritz Buehning.

The Americans confirmed themselves as favourites for the £133,000 (\$188,000) event with a convincing victory over Gunthardt and Taroczy, winners for the last two years, in the final match in the round-robin stage of the event.

The result carried the Ame-

ricans into a semifinal clash with Czechoslovak Pavol Slozil and Tomas Smid. They crushed British pair Colin Dowdeswell and John Feaver 7-5, 6-3, 7-5 and went through as American twins Tim and Tom Gulikson lost in straight sets to top seeds Mark Edmondson of Australia and his American partner Sherwood Stewart.

Edmondson and Stewart will meet French Open Champions Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson of Sweden. They beat Kevin Curren of South Africa and American Steve Denton 6-3, 4-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4 in a tense match earlier.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad presents the champions cup to the winners of the chess championship that ended Friday (Petra photo)

Royal Chess Club wins tournament

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Chairman of the Royal Jordanian Chess Federation Friday evening attended the finals of the 1983 Club's Chess Championships.

Taking part in this championship were 30 players representing the Royal Chess Club, Fuheis club, Latin club in Zarqa, Catholic club and Sharhabil Ben Hasna club in Ajloun.

At the end of the ceremony, Prince Mohammad presented the winners with a cup and gold medals to the Royal Chess Club which won the championship, and silver medals to the Catholic club which ranked second.

Attending the ceremony were: Director General of Youth Welfare Organisation, Chess Federation members and a crowd of chess enthusiasts in Jordan.

Connors breezes into semifinal

CHICAGO (R) — Jimmy Connors of the United States breezed into the semifinals of the Tennis Challenge of Champions after defeating French Open Champion Yannick Noah 6-1, 7-5 Friday night.

In other matches, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat Jimmy Arias

of the United States 7-6, 6-1 and Andres Gomez of Ecuador defeated Gene Mayer of the United States 6-3, 6-1.

Connors and Lendl were the only players in the eight-man field not to drop a match in three rounds of preliminary play.

Connors will face Poland's Wojtek Fibak in the first semifinal match Saturday while Lendl will play Gomez.

Noah, playing for the first time since tendinitis in the knee sidelined him three months ago, said he did not feel very comfortable in any of his matches this week.

"The concentration is not really there. Three months is a long time and it just doesn't come back like this. I served well, but I'm just too slow. I have to play more and practice," he said.

Raeber wins 2nd downhill World Cup; Klammer, Mair make comebacks

LAAX, Switzerland (R) — Switzerland's Urs Raeber won his second consecutive World Cup downhill race here Saturday while Austrian veteran Franz Klammer surged back to form with second place on one of his favourite courses.

Raeber completed the 3,321-metre course with a vertical drop of 961 metres in one minute 56.75 seconds, confirming the form which took him to his first World Cup victory in Val Gardena, Italy, just before Christmas. Klammer came home in 1:56.86.

Third in 1:57.31 was Michael Mair of Italy, taking part in his first race since injuring a knee and a shoulder in a fall at Schladming, Austria, in the first downhill of the alpine season.

Happiest man Saturday was the 30-year-old Klammer. Olympic Champion in 1976, dropped for the 1981 Olympics and now struggling for a place in the Austrian team for next month's games in Sarajevo.

His second place on a course where he has won twice before was a morale-booster after a series of disappointing performances in

December. "I gave the race away. I skied 110 per cent and took too many risks," he groaned afterwards, only half seriously.

In Puy St. Vincent, France Gerry Sorenson of Canada conquered an ice-packed piste in brilliant form to win the women's World Cup downhill ski race here on Saturday.

"She had basically close to a perfect run," Canadian women's head coach Currie Chapman said after Sorenson, reaching a top speed of 117 kph (71 mph), covered the 2,841-metre piste in one minute 41.44 seconds — 1.38 seconds faster than her closest rival.

Mandlikova beats Gadusek

WASHINGTON (R) — Czechoslovakia's Hana Mandlikova and Helena Sukova reached the semi-finals of a women's tennis tournament here Friday night and will play each other Saturday night.

Mandlikova, seeded sixth, beat Bonnie Gadusek of the United States 6-2, 6-4, mixing a serve-

and-volley strategy with steady ground strokes to wear down her opponent.

Although Gadusek committed relatively few unforced errors, Mandlikova's superior shot selection proved too difficult for her.

Sukova, the eighth seed, outlasted Barbara Potter 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, easily countering the American's serve-and-volley tactics with stinging groundstrokes and passing shots.

Sukova landed fewer than half of her first serves in the first set, but settled down to dominate the final two sets.

The other semi-final will be between Americans Pam Casale and Zina Garrison. Casale beat Kathy Horvath of the United States 6-2, 6-1 staying back throughout the match and hitting many baseline winners.

Garrison advanced by defeating Lisa Bonder of the United States 6-1, 6-4.

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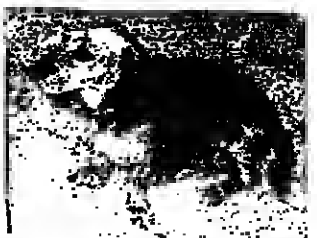
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مركز ابن الرحمة

Oman denies reduction in its crude oil prices

BAHRAIN (R) — Oman's ministry of petroleum and minerals denied Saturday that it had reduced its official selling price for crude oil or granted customers an extended credit period to pay for their oil.

The denial, issued by telex from Muscat, was a response in a report from Tokyo quoting Japanese oil industry sources as saying that Oman had offered to reduce its 1984 selling price for crude oil from \$24.16 a barrel.

The sources declined to say what reduction Oman had offered, but a private Japanese television station had reported Oman had agreed to a 50-cent-a-barrel reduction.

Japanese importers have asked for an extension of oil payment credit periods, generally 30 days, from Oman, a non-OPEC member which follows OPEC's pricing policies.

Japan imported about 150,000 barrels a day (b/d) of crude from Oman in 1983, about 30,000 of which was on a direct-deal basis. Oman's production is around 380,000 barrels a day.

Marcos cancels licences of foreign exchange dealers

MANILA (R) — Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos has cancelled the licences of most non-banking institutions to deal in foreign exchange, saying they were dealing on the black market.

He told reporters Friday he had learned they were engaged in black-market operations and were abusing their authority. He added: "This is serious and could develop into something uncontrollable."

President Marcos said his order would affect 600 or 700 dealers, adding that he had been forced to limit foreign exchange dealings to banks.

The order does not apply to hotels and duty-free shops. It is common in Manila for official foreign exchange dealers to buy dollars at the unofficial rate of about 22 pesos to the dollar against the official rate of 14.

Some dealers believe about a million dollars changes hands on the black market daily.

Unions demonstrate as Talbot counts cost of clashes

PARIS (R) — A protest march by the communist-led CGT union through central Paris passed off peacefully Friday night as the management of the troubled Talbot car plant at Poissy counted the cost of Thursday's pitched battle between rival groups of workers.

The marchers demanded fresh negotiations with the management over a return to work at the factory, which has produced no cars for a month because of a bitter strike over redundancies.

With the bulk of the 15,000 workers laid off without pay, small numbers of senior personnel assessed the damage done to the idle plant by Thursday's clashes when riot police intervened between strikers, mainly North African immigrants, and workers trying to restart production.

Management said 121 people were hurt by flying bolts, tools and pieces of car body. It closed the factory, part of the Peugeot group, until further notice.

Management sources said first estimates put the damage in the plant at around 8 million francs (\$1 million).

The Talbot conflict has seriously embarrassed France's socialist government, which is encouraging industry to modernise while trying to minimise redundancies.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy discussed employment and industrial policy with key ministers but no firm decisions were taken, political sources said.

He later raised the possibility of 2-year "retraining contracts" on full pay for workers made redundant.

The government, shocked by the violence at Peugeot, is expected to meet union leaders next week to discuss its ideas.

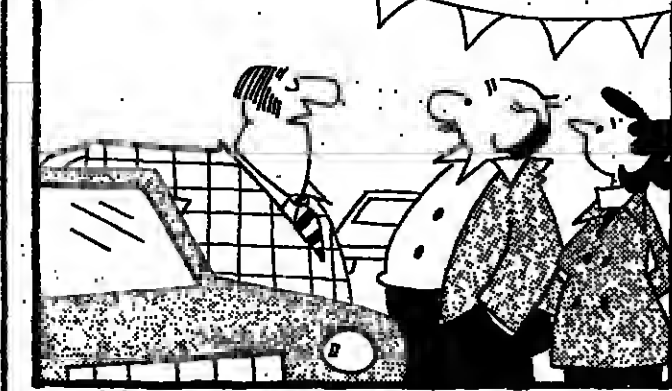
The Talbot dispute has widened the rift between rival union groupings, principally the CGT and the socialist-leaning CFDT, which took the hardest line in opposing redundancies at the plant.

CGT Secretary General Henri Krasucki attacked the CFDT for playing into the hands of the management by refusing to compromise.

Clashes at Talbot plant highlight union rifts page 8

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"The sticker price is \$1,500. If you want a car to go with your sticker it will cost an additional \$7,800!"

Tokyo stock market rockets

TOKYO (R) — Japanese share prices rose Saturday for the eighth successive trading session on the Tokyo Stock market, pushing the market average close to a historic 10,000-point landmark.

The average closed at a record high of 9,982.45 after adding another 21.20 points to Friday's gain of 14.34.

Trading was fairly active in the half-day session with a turnover of 380 million shares compared with 720 million in Friday's full session.

Dealers said both domestic and overseas investors were actively buying selected industrial raw material shares in anticipation of an improvement in the Japanese economy.

They said the market was also drawing strength from the recent surge on Wall Street.

Getty Oil announces merger with Texaco

LOS ANGELES (R) — Getty Oil Company has announced approval in principle of a merger with Texaco, the third largest U.S. oil company.

A Texaco spokeswoman declined comment on Friday night's announcement by Getty Chairman Sidney Peterson.

Getty is America's 15th largest oil company.

Earlier Friday, Texaco said it had agreed with the J. Paul Getty Museum to purchase its 11.8 per cent holding in Getty Oil for \$125 a share.

Analysis said that bid might be worth \$11 billion if Texaco tried to acquire all Getty shares.

Mr. Peterson said Friday night his board had approved in principle a merger agreement, but he announced no details.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Gordon Getty, heir to company founder J. Paul Getty, and the

Pennzoil has threatened to take legal action if Getty Oil does not stick to the original merger agreement.

While some analysts said a substantial number of public shareholder might be bought out for cash under the Texaco proposal, others said Texaco might buy only enough stock for cash in gain control of the company.

It may then attempt to acquire the remaining Getty shares for stock and other considerations.

Because both Texaco and Getty operate petrol service stations in the United States, analysts say anti-trust problems might arise which would have to be dealt with before any merger could be concluded.

The New York stock exchange Friday delayed trading in Pennzoil, Getty Oil and Texaco shares while the talks were in progress.

Price war hots up in France

PARIS — "It really started bug-bus. People started forgetting we had the lowest prices, that we were the first to open a hypermarket in France and in Europe 20 years ago and that we are the biggest hypermarket chain in the country," remarks Mr. Benoit de Laurens, one of the people behind the latest controversial marketing campaign of Carrefour, the giant French distribution group with annual sales of about FF300 billion (\$3.6 billion).

The Carrefour campaign is the latest chapter in the marketing and sales battle that has been developing with growing intensity in the French mass retailing sector ever since the socialist government introduced its freeze in 1982 and followed it up with its austerity programme last March.

Consumer spending has been declining, although not by as much as the government had hoped, forcing the supermarkets and hypermarkets to do battle in a market which to all appearances has been saturated for the past years.

But the Carrefour campaign is also a direct response to a unique French retailing phenomenon embodied in Mr. Edouard Leclerc, the unorthodox and outspoken discount store from Brittany.

He has been challenging the socialist government and France's fixed prices regime with his discounts on petrol and his plans for big discounts for tobacco and pharmaceutical products.

In turn, his co-operative-style supermarket group, built over 30 years, has now grown to challenge Carrefour for the number one spot in the French mass distribution market.

"Leclerc has achieved a formidable coup," acknowledges Mr. de Laurens. "His campaign for

cheap patrol last summer and his political campaign on freedom of prices has intoxicated the French public to believe his prices are really the cheapest. We had to do something spectacular to remind consumers that Leclerc is not the big discount."

The Carrefour response was to start taking out full page advertisements in local newspapers showing how the hypermarket chain's prices compared with other local rival stores.

In so doing, Carrefour was breaching one of the ground rules of French advertising standards which prohibits so-called comparative advertising.

The move prompted immediate reaction from Carrefour's rivals.

In Chartres, a rival Intermarche store was so infuriated by the Carrefour price comparisons that the manager sent 15 of his men to buy up all the deep discounted products Carrefour had advertised.

His employees filled trollies with 150,000 worth of goods from the Carrefour store and then took them to the Intermarche store for sale.

"I didn't see why my customers shouldn't take advantage of Carrefour's prices," explains Mr. Jean Francois Riouton, the Intermarche Chartres branch manager. "So I bought the goods and offered them for sale at the same price in my store."

Many of the big rivals of Carrefour subsequently responded by launching their own price comparison advertisements in local newspapers. But the real battle of words and comparisons in the newspapers has been between Carrefour and Leclerc.

Carrefour kicked off its campaign with the slogan "Carrefour invents comparative pricing," Lec-

lerc replied with "Edouard Leclerc does better" and "the crossroad of illusion" punning on the word "Carrefour" which means a crossroad in French. Since the first appeared in November their number has grown at increasing pace.

For Carrefour, the new campaign is a major change in marketing policy.

The retailer had in recent months adopted a so-called "soft" marketing approach emphasising the quality of shopping at its hypermarket stores. However, the recession in France and the slow-down in consumer demand has inevitably made discount prices the prevailing marketing argument.

But the Leclerc media campaign of the past months has not been the only factor putting pressure on Carrefour. The hypermarket concept has also come under increasing attack from smaller supermarket stores. Indeed, an evolution has been taking place in consumer shopping habits in France.

"Consumers are no longer as keen as they were before to trek out 20 kilometres to a hypermarket and make a big day out of it," explains Ms. Brigitte Pascaud, a retailing industry analyst with Credit Commercial de France, the nationalised French Bank. Proximity, she adds, has become a major factor.

Mr. Leclerc has scored against the large hypermarkets because his stores are closer in urban centres. Moreover, they are generally strategically located on the arteries leading out to the hypermarkets and enable the supermarkets to lure away some of the customers of the bigger but more distant emporiums.

The battle between hypermarkets and supermarkets has been compounded by the fact that there has been no room for real expansion in the mass retailing market in France since 1981.

This is the result of a notorious law — the loi Royer — passed in the previous administration of Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and maintained so far by the socialists. The law is designed to control the growth of large hypermarkets and supermarkets in France to protect small commerce.

By 1981, the authorities felt that the correct balance between large and small stores had been reached. This gave the large distribution outlets a 38 per cent share of French retailing market and smaller stores the other 62 per cent.

Permits for new hypermarkets and supermarkets have been cut back and in many cases the procedure has been bedevilled by local and central politics. With little opportunity for new expansion, the big distribution groups have increasingly had to try to make inroads in each other's markets for growth.

The government has so far turned a benevolent eye on the latest twist in the French mass retailing war.

Although the price comparisons infringe French advertising regulations, the government has welcomed any factor assisting it in its uphill struggle to hold down the rate of inflation in France.

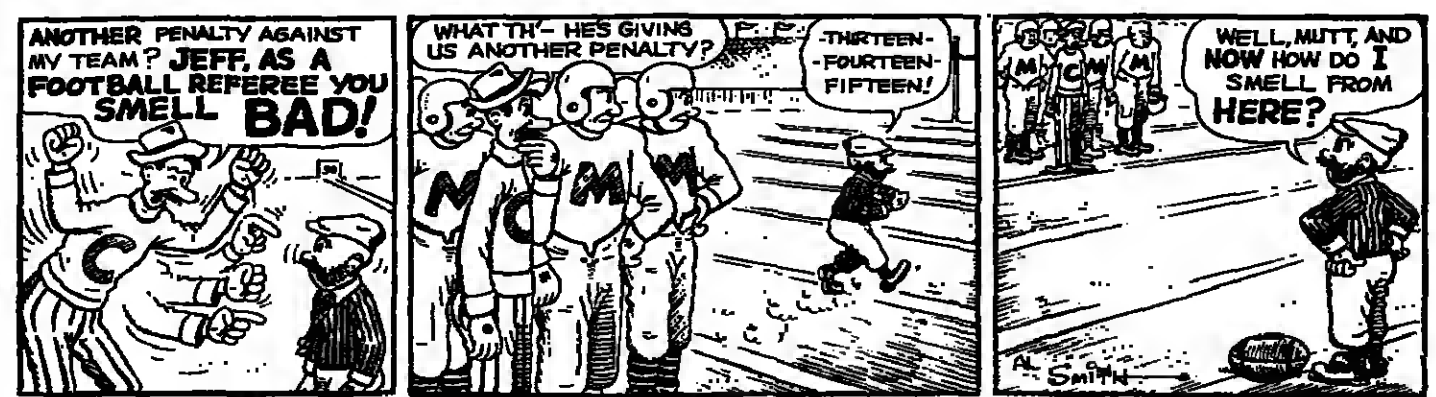
Indeed, the government itself has recently indulged in a little comparative advertising of its own. To win greater public support for its anti-inflation policies, the finance ministry has been airing advertisements on television.

— Financial Times news feature

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning is the best time to do whatever is vital to getting your affairs in better condition since later in the day your judgment is likely to be poor. Don't violate your basic principles today or tonight.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on spiritual matters early in the morning. Assist one who is having a rough time; teach to become more independent in the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be careful in conversations with friends who can easily become irritated. The evening is fine for being with family.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle worldly affairs early in the day. Take no risks where your reputation is concerned. Otherwise you may have to pay dearly later.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) An idealistic morning, but you may find things tense later. Someone may try to get you to do something which you don't approve of.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You know how to please your mate in the morning, but later can be pressured into other matters. Some credit problem is annoying you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Situations arise that you can do nothing about, so take it easy and enjoy Sunday pursuits. Drive with utmost care.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have many duties to perform. Conversations with fellow workers could mean trouble. Make the evening a happy one socially.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Although fun is on your mind, your friends are busy. Do something special for your mate. Show more generosity.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get at all those odds and ends taken care of home and get rid of clutter. It is unexpected guest should drop in in the evening, you can relax.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Care in driving is important today when danger lurks everywhere. It may be difficult to communicate with others. Postpone travel plans.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to save money. Take care of any small repairs to property yourself and you will save money and time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do some meditating and get out of that confused state of mind you may find yourself in. This is not a good day to be social.

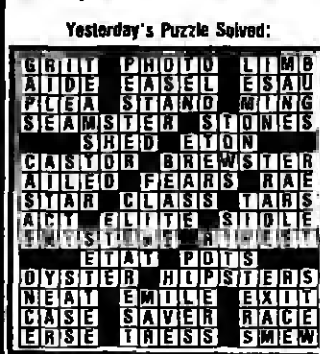
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be someone who will need spiritual, mental and psychological training in order to be better organized and then slant the education along lines of the humanities or social work. Training will bring out musical talent. Teach promptness.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | 33 "— song go out... | 46 Calendar abbr. | 24 Threnody |
| 1 Forehead | 34 Kind of rig | 47 Yellow press woes | 25 Saletted, as figs |
| 5 Practice boxing | 35 Aleutian island | 56 Together, musically | 26 "Saturday Night" |
| 9 Health resorts | 36 Revolting people | 57 Future oak | 27 Lay — (be severe) |
| 13 Volcano output | 39 Federal officers | 58 Neighbor hood | 28 Light color |
| 14 Winged | 40 Former Hungarian politician | 59 Chow — | 29 Chinese port |
| 15 Elegant | 41 Patron saint of lepers | 60 Item | 30 Lopsided |
| 16 Nonpareil | 42 Always, poetically | 61 Arise | 31 Ranch animal |
| 17 Trade group | 43 Advantage | 62 Breathe heavily | 32 Bold woman |
| 18 Margarine | 44 Trifling | 63 Spitchcocks | 34 Party for males |
| 19 Country scene | 45 Texas school letters | 64 Soccer VIP | 35 Seed covering |
| 22 — Plaines | | | 37 Move in waves |
| 23 Table scrap | | | 38 Once more |
| 24 Stands up to | | | 43 Flightless bird |
| 28 Tiny tot | | | 44 Fork part |
| 30 Tray filler | | | 45 Fragrance |



South Africa claims killing more than 300 inside Angola

PRETORIA (R) — South Africa announced Saturday its forces had killed a total of more than 300 guerrillas and Cuban and Angolan soldiers and destroyed 18 Soviet tanks in a three-day battle in southern Angola.

Defence Force chief Constand Viljoen said the South African forces, currently conducting a foray into southern Angola in search of Namibian (South West African) guerrillas, lost seven men in the battle which occurred after a "relatively small" South African group were attacked in the area of Cuvai Village.

"A combined Cuban and Angolan force attacked the security forces on Tuesday while they were conducting operations against elements of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in the area of the hamlet 'Cuvai', he said in a statement.

"The attack was successfully repulsed and a total of 324 members of SWAPO and the combined force were killed. Seven members

of the security force died," he added.

The village of Cuvai is nearly 200 kilometres north of the Namibian border and about 50 kilometres south west of the southern Angolan town of Cassinga.

Namibia (South West Africa) is a South African ruled territory that the United Nations has been trying for years to bring to independence. SWAPO fighters based in Angola have been battling the South African for more than eight years.

South Africa said it mounted the campaign into Angola recently to frustrate an annual rainy season offensive mounted by SWAPO guerrillas.

Each year, SWAPO fighters cross the border from bases in Angola into Namibia after heavy

rains improve bush cover.

U.N. urges withdrawal

UNITED NATIONS (R) — For the second time in less than three weeks, the Security Council has condemned South Africa for launching new attacks deep inside Angola and has ordered an immediate withdrawal of all its troops.

The vote on the resolution Friday, was 13 in favour and none against, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

The draft was tougher than one adopted on Dec. 21 by a vote of 14 to none, when only the United States abstained. But to avert a "Western veto" the resolution's non-aligned sponsors were obliged to drop a threat to impose sanctions in the event of South Africa's continued non-compliance.

During the debate, which began on Wednesday, Angola repeated charges that South African troops had occupied parts of its territory since 1981.

In the latest offensive, it said, three motorised infantry brigades,

supported by planes, tanks and artillery, had attacked towns 200 kilometres inside Angola's border with the South African-ruled territory of Namibia.

S. Africa condemns resolution

South Africa Saturday rejected the Security Council resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of its forces from Angola.

In a strongly-worded rebuttal, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha acknowledged that Pretoria's stand might lead to confrontation with world opinion, but added:

"Nevertheless the Security Council and the world must take note that the South African government is prepared to accept the conflict and strife which may result from this."

Mr. Botha said the council could do what it please and take any decision it chose to add. "The South African government is sick and tired of the hypocrisy of that council and its members."

Chinese premier leaves for U.S.

PEKING (R) — Premier Zhao Ziyang left Saturday for his first visit to the United States as an official magazine accused U.S. pro-Taiwan lobbyists of trying to undermine ties with Peking.

The weekly Liaowang (outlook) said Mr. Zhao's visit had almost fallen through as a result of obstruction by the lobbyists and was saved only after the Reagan administration expressed its opposition to a pro-Taiwan Senate resolution and appropriations bill.

China was deeply angered by congressional support for Taiwan but was placated when President Reagan issued a statement reaffirming U.S. ties with Peking.

The magazine said: "The road from Peking to Washington is rugged and rough because in the United States there are people who are paving the road and building the bridge but there are also people who are trying to destroy the road and bridge."

Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit was nearly blocked by those who would block the road and bridge. It added, according to the New China News Agency.

Mr. Zhao is due to stop in Hawaii and Williamsburg, Virginia, before arriving in Washington on Monday. After spending a week in the U.S. he will pay an official visit to Canada from Jan. 17-23.

The magazine said Washington was well aware that if Mr. Zhao's visit, or one by Mr. Reagan to China in April, were shelved or cancelled, the recent improvement in Sino-U.S. relations might not continue.

It also said Mr. Reagan was likely to lose votes in November's presidential election if relations with Peking turned sour.

The recent improvement in relations was the result mainly of the lifting of an embargo of exports to China of advanced technology with potential military applications.

Liaowang said Mr. Reagan had decided to lift the ban "because if the U.S. refuses to sell, others will sell, and China can introduce what it wants in this respect from other countries."

Brunei becomes member of ASEAN group

JAKARTA (R) — The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Saturday welcomed a sixth member state into its ranks with the admission of Brunei, the newly-independent Sultanate in northern Borneo.

At a ceremony here, Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamad Bolkiah signed a declaration pledging to adhere to the founding principles of ASEAN and its declarations and treaties.

Brunei became the first new member to join since the organisation was founded by Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines in 1967.

Prince Bolkiah said in a speech that the tiny but wealthy sultanate joined in a mood of optimism stemming from its confidence in ASEAN's past friendship and looked forward to pursuing economic progress in a wider family of nations.

He noted ASEAN was based on equality and the mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and said Brunei would do its best to be a good member although its role would necessarily be limited by lack of manpower.

Brunei has a population of only 200,000 and its oil wealth gives it the highest per-capita income in Asia. It displaces Singapore as ASEAN's smallest member.

But within the grouping, the sultanate becomes the political equal of Indonesia, a nation of 150 million people, as well as Malaysia, whose territory entirely surrounds it and with whom it has had disputes in the past.

After the flag-raising ceremony at the ASEAN secretariat in Jakarta, held indoors because of rain, the foreign ministers of the five founder nations warmly welcomed Brunei's membership.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Achjar Kusumadmadja, who

chaired a meeting earlier to approve Brunei's admission, said it was a historic and momentous event and would undoubtedly add to ASEAN's collective strength.

He said the signing of Saturday's declaration by all members reaffirmed their dedication to the ASEAN principles of peace, freedom and prosperity and their solemn undertaking to "practice good neighbourliness and solve their disputes by peaceful means."

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said Brunei's entry would enhance the standing of ASEAN both regionally and internationally.

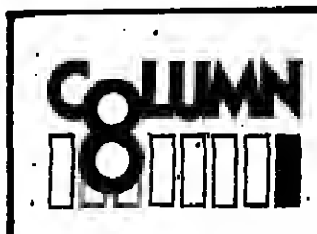
Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said Brunei's membership of ASEAN was an important step forward. Membership of the grouping was a major reason for the peaceful and friendly relations that existed between members, he said.

"The spirit of ASEAN, based on sound calculations of national interest, is to promote a friendly and stable regional environment so that member countries may concentrate their attention on national development," he said.

"We have all decided many years ago that it is better to cooperate with each other than to try to undermine each other," Mr. Dhanabalan said.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila said Brunei's entry would further strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community in South East Asia while Philippines Minister of State Arturo Tolentino pointed out that Brunei shared a common interest in ASEAN in developing a region safe from the interference of external powers.

Brunei previously had the status of special observer at ASEAN meetings alongside Papua New Guinea.



Nurse jailed for killing 2 babies

PEKING (R) — A nurse has been jailed for 13 years to Peking for the manslaughter of two babies whose crying annoyed her, the Peking daily said Saturday. The three-day-old babies died after Shu Peijue, herself a mother, turned them over onto their stomachs to make them stop crying, the newspaper added. Miss Shu disliked her job, which she found menial, and had previously been reprimanded for disconnecting an emergency night light used by patients who needed urgent assistance, it added. The paper said Miss Shu had admitted acting out of individualism, a cardinal sin in collective China, and that she had brought shame on herself and her family.

President distributes cash to his people

ABIDJAN (R) — Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny strolled through central Abidjan last week handing out cash to passers-by and wishing them a happy new year. An eyewitness said the president took handfuls of 10,000 CFA franc (25¢) bills from his pockets and distributed them to a rapidly-growing crowd. His heavily-guarded walkabout took him a few hundred yards (metres) through the capital's centre. "The old man", as the 78-year-old president is popularly known, told his eight million people last year he was worth "billions."

Zealous cop gets compensation

MANILA (R) — A police crime squad sergeant who said he was often too busy interrogating prisoners to answer calls of nature has been awarded disability benefits because he developed kidney stones. The government's employment compensation commission said it accepted the claim by Sergeant Aurelio Mercader that his job increased the risk of contracting nephrolithiasis. Mercader said his assignment with the theft and robbery section at Manila's western police district involved long, unbroken hours interrogating suspects and criminals, and this had weakened his natural resistance to the ailment.

2nd test-tube baby born in Japan

SENDAI, Japan (R) — Japan's second test-tube baby, a girl weighing 3.41 kilograms, was born last month, doctors said. The baby was delivered at an unnamed hospital near this northern Japanese city on Dec. 22, according to the medical department of the state-run Tohoku University here which arranged the fertilisation. The baby and its parents were not named. The department said the child and mother were doing well. Japan's first test-tube baby was born last Oct. 14.

New ways to store electricity

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union is to use huge underground chambers to store air under pressure and release it to generate electricity during peak hours, the official news agency TASS reported Saturday. It said compressors had already been designed for what it called air-accumulating power stations which would work with atomic or thermal generating plants. The conventional stations would use surplus electricity at night to pump air under pressure into storage chambers with a volume of one million cubic metres. During the day the air would be released and drive turbines to help generate electricity for the peak usage period.

1 prisoner killed during prison riot

KARACHI (R) — One prisoner was killed and at least three were wounded when police opened fire to control a prison riot in Pakistan's Sind province, jail officials said Saturday. They said the police fired at the prisoners Friday night in a clash over the transfer of some prisoners to another jail. More than 350 prisoners resisted the transfer of what the police described as notorious criminals, the officials said. They said the police opened fire after failing to disperse the rioters with tear gas.

Romanov attacks U.S. policy

NIENBERG, West Germany (R) — Soviet politician member Gregory Romanov, strongly tipped to succeed ailing Kremlin chief Yuri Andropov, has used one of his rare visits to the West to make a scathing attack on the United States.

Addressing delegates of West Germany's tiny Communist Party in Nuremberg Friday, Mr. Romanov called the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada a criminal act, condemned American air attacks on "parties" in Lebanon and branded "Washington's proclaimed interest in disarmament as hypocrisy."

Mr. Romanov, 40, said it was vital for Moscow to preserve the East-West arms balance.

He emphasised that the Soviet Union would not return to the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles while NATO stationed Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

Adnan Zaghloul, first deputy of the Soviet Communist Party's Information Department, who accompanied Mr. Romanov, told Reuters that Moscow approved in principle a summit between Mr. Andropov and President Reagan.

Moscow expels Jamaican diplomat

Jamaican diplomat

KINGSTON, Jamaica (R) — The Soviet Union has asked Jamaica to withdraw a diplomat from Moscow because he failed to cooperate with Soviet authorities investigating a traffic incident, the Jamaican Foreign Ministry said Friday night.

The ministry said it rejected the charge against diplomat Enos Thompson but was recalling him in compliance with the Soviet request.

It said Thompson, one of three diplomatic staff at Jamaica's Moscow embassy, was accused of violating Soviet traffic laws in a minor motor accident on Oct. 7 last year.

Salvadoran army faces growing tension to satisfy U.S. demands

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's army is facing growing tension within its small, tightly knit officer corps as it tries to satisfy United States demands for a crack-down on right-wing death squads operating in the country, military sources here say.

U.S. Vice President George Bush warned during a visit last month that right-wing violence against political dissidents threatened to undermine his country's support in El Salvador's four-year-old civil war against left-wing guerrillas.

An extreme right-wing group, called a "rida" in a newspaper advertisement for the resignation of the country's defence chiefs and the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers, saying they had nothing to teach Salvadoran soldiers.

Complaining about recent military setbacks suffered by the 24,000-strong U.S.-backed army, the little-known anti-communist "Commando (CAS) Group" said in the advertisement that the army command was "absolutely incompetent" and that defence minister Eugenio Vides Cusumana and his top aides should resign.

In the first public call for the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers since the start of the civil war, the group said: "North American military advisers have nothing to teach the brave Salvadoran sol-

dier... their access to units of the armed forces should be stopped."

The military sources said the statement reflected growing nationalism and resentment at "Washington's demands for action against officers suspected of links with the death squads, which are reported to have killed some 1,500 people, mainly political dissidents, in the past year."

They said the resentment was fuelled by a decision this week to transfer to posts abroad Lieutenant Colonel Aristides Altamirano Marquez and Major Richard Perez, whose names appeared on a list of some 20 officers presented by the United States.

There was no clear evidence against the two officers, they said but added that the high command had bowed to a U.S. threat of less military aid if no action were taken.

About half the names on the U.S. list were civilians and half officers, the sources said.

They said the officers would all eventually be sent out of the country and the civilians on the list would be told by senior military officers that they must leave the country. They refused to speculate on what their options would be abroad.

Diplomatic sources said Washington had demanded exile when it lost patience with the slow and fear-ridden judicial system.

Jayawardene begins talks with religious groups before conference

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayawardene began a series of meetings Saturday with religious groups before Tuesday's all-party conference on the island's ethnic problems.

Mr. Jayawardene was holding separate meetings with Buddhist, Hindu and Christian religious leaders and organisations. He will meet Muslim groups Sunday.

The religious organisations had sought the meetings to give their views on tension between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils which erupted in bloody violence in July killing nearly 400 people.

About 1,000 Buddhist monks were also expected to gather in a Colombo suburb this evening to discuss the ethnic problem. Their views would be conveyed to the parties invited to next week's conference, a spokesman for the monks said.

Buddhist monks wield considerable influence among the Sinhalese, most of whom are Buddhists. Of the island's 15 million people about 70 per cent are Buddhists, 16 per cent Hindus, seven per cent Muslims and a similar number Christians.

Mr. Jayawardene has invited 10 recognised political parties to Tuesday's conference.

The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), which is leading a campaign for a separate Tamil state, is among parties invited. The TULF accuses the government of discriminating against the 2.5 million Tamils on the island.

Mr. Jayawardene has said he will not allow the country to be divided and any solution to the Tamil's grievances must be found within the framework of a united country.

The TULF has refused to abandon its separatist policy but has said it is willing to consider alternative proposals for a solution to Tamil problems.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KJ95 ♥K1073 ♦AQJ98
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦1054 ♥KJ3 ♦7 ♦KQJ853
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass 7 ♦ Pass 7 ♦ Pass 8 ♦ Pass 8 ♦ Pass 9 ♦ Pass 9 ♦ Pass 10 ♦ Pass 10 ♦ Pass 11 ♦ Pass 11 ♦ Pass 12 ♦ Pass 12 ♦ Pass 13 ♦ Pass 13 ♦ Pass 14 ♦ Pass 14 ♦ Pass 15 ♦ Pass 15 ♦ Pass 16 ♦ Pass 16 ♦ Pass 17 ♦ Pass 17 ♦ Pass 18 ♦ Pass 18 ♦ Pass 19 ♦ Pass 19 ♦ Pass 20 ♦ Pass 20 ♦ Pass 21 ♦ Pass 21 ♦ Pass 22 ♦ Pass 22 ♦ Pass 23 ♦ Pass 23 ♦ Pass 24 ♦ Pass 24 ♦ Pass 25 ♦ Pass 25 ♦ Pass 26 ♦ Pass 26 ♦ Pass 27 ♦ Pass 27 ♦ Pass 28 ♦ Pass 28 ♦ Pass 29 ♦ Pass 29 ♦ Pass 30 ♦ Pass 30 ♦ Pass 31 ♦ Pass 31 ♦ Pass 32 ♦ Pass 32 ♦ Pass 33 ♦ Pass 33 ♦ Pass 34 ♦ Pass 34 ♦ Pass 35 ♦ Pass 35 ♦ Pass 36 ♦ Pass 36 ♦ Pass 37 ♦ Pass 37 ♦ Pass 38 ♦ Pass 38 ♦ Pass 39 ♦ Pass 39 ♦ Pass 40 ♦ Pass 40 ♦ Pass 41 ♦ Pass 41 ♦ Pass 42 ♦ Pass 42 ♦ Pass 43 ♦ Pass 43 ♦ Pass 44 ♦ Pass 44 ♦ Pass 45 ♦ Pass 45 ♦ Pass 46 ♦ Pass 46 ♦ Pass 47 ♦ Pass 47 ♦ Pass 48 ♦ Pass 48 ♦ Pass 49 ♦ Pass 49 ♦ 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Pass 418 ♦ Pass 419 ♦ Pass 419 ♦ Pass 420 ♦ Pass 420 ♦ Pass 421 ♦ Pass 421 ♦ Pass 422 ♦ Pass 422 ♦ Pass 423 ♦ Pass 423 ♦ Pass 424 ♦ Pass 424 ♦ Pass 425 ♦ Pass 425 ♦ Pass 426 ♦ Pass 426 ♦ Pass 427 ♦ Pass 427 ♦ Pass 428 ♦ Pass 428 ♦ Pass 429 ♦ Pass 429 ♦ Pass 430 ♦ Pass 430 ♦ Pass 431 ♦ Pass 431 ♦ Pass 432 ♦ Pass 432 ♦ Pass 433 ♦ Pass 433 ♦ Pass 434 ♦ Pass 434 ♦ Pass 435 ♦ Pass 435